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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21, 1873. NO. 140.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Screen and Local Option Bills Put Over—Pittsburgh Bills Read in Place—Removal of Western Penitentiary.

Special to the Pittsburg Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 20, 1873.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Public Calendar.

The first bill was the Usury law. At the request of Mr. Welsh, of Philadelphia, it was postponed till next week.

The act to aid the Centennial was also laid over.

The act regulating fees of Coroners at railroad accidents and other calamities created discussion and was finally passed.

The act defining legal holidays was voted down.

Mr. McCormick had the Screen bill postponed.

Mr. Mahon made another attempt to get up the supplement to the Local Option act, but was unsuccessful, and at twelve o'clock the House adjourned, in order that the Contested Election Committees might visit Scranton.

SENATE.

The following Pittsburgh bills were read in place:

Mr. Humphreys—Supplement to act to provide for the extension of the water works of the city of Pittsburgh; also, a further supplement to an act concerning streets and sewers in the city of Pittsburgh; also, to confirm certain appropriations made by the Councils of the city of Pittsburgh; also, an act legalizing the election of Street Commissioners in the city of Pittsburgh; also, an act authorizing the city of Pittsburgh to erect engine, &c., in the bed of the Allegheny river.

Western Penitentiary Removal.

Mr. Graham read an act to remove the Western Penitentiary. It provides that Hugh Fleming, Theo. H. Nevin, Henry M. Long, Geo. D. Riddle, Hugh McNeil, James McBriar and Ormsby Phillips shall be a commission to inquire into the propriety of removing the Western Penitentiary to any point within fifty miles of its present location.

The Calendar.

Mr. Playford had passed an act extending the road laws of Luzerne township, Fayette county, to the following townships in that county, viz: Redstone, German, Nicholson, Ferry and Spring Hill; also, incorporating the Belle Vernon Printing Company; also, an act incorporating the People's bank of Carmichaels.

Bills Passed.

Senator Humphreys called up and had passed a supplement to the Chartiers Improvement Company.

Senator Graham called up and had passed an act incorporating the Compound Trust bank; supplement to the act to provide for levying three years on the question of granting license in Allegheny county; act to incorporate Knox Farm, Land and Improvement Company; supplement to Iron City Insurance Company; act to incorporate Central Market Company of Allegheny.

Mr. Rutan—Act to incorporate the Monongahela Passenger Railway Company.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, February 19, 1873.

The House was engaged to-day, almost exclusively in receiving reports of committees and reading bills in place. If some doubt was felt, early in the session, as to the probability of a rush for special legislation, that doubt is now removed. The rush is upon us, like an avalanche. Nearly one hundred bills were reported in the Senate this morning, and as many in the House, and the reading of bills in place, in the House, showed that the tide was at high flood. Every member had at least one bill to read, some had two, and many had larger numbers.

It was noticed, however, particularly, that Allegheny county led the list. One of your members read twenty-three bills! and all of them had from five to eight. It not a melancholy reflection to think that Allegheny county could turn out fifty local bills in one short week? And this is but a beginning. "Thus bad begins and worse remains behind." If this is to continue long the State will have to get out a special volume to hold the laws relating to Allegheny county alone, and the volume, from present appearances, will be as big as the pamphlet laws for the whole State have heretofore been.

No county has cried out louder against special legislation than your county has, and in no other county has the press spoken out more firmly against it. Yet the disease exists there in a more violent form than anywhere else. Why? How is it that our people need so much legislation? To say nothing about bills to charter insurance companies, change the names of corporations, &c., which are unconstitutional, because the courts have power, there is manifestly an appetite for this kind of legislation, begotten of the ease with which it is obtained. Every man who finds the existing laws do not quite cover his case, rushes here with a bill to supply the deficiency. When he comes to apply the special law thus obtained, he finds some defect in it, not understood when passed, but after a supplement, and this is followed, frequently, by another supplement. The man who drew the bill in the first place did not know the proper use of words, and so bungled along until he got what he wanted, after two or three efforts. But, worse than this bungling is the want of judgment and foresight which leads men to multiply bills by the dozen when one would do as well. There have been at least half a dozen supplements to the penitentiary bill sent here this winter, and more in preparation, and all of them could, by a little forethought, been included in one bill. The Councils of Pittsburgh and Allegheny also send bills here by the score every winter, all of which could be embraced in one.

The Senate committees have done their best to check this tendency, and have firmly taken a stand against *all bills for purposes in which the courts have power*, unless they can show good. The men who are back of these bills, as soon as a committee reports them negatively, urge their Senators to have the bills recommitted, and give them a chance to argue the matter. The Judiciary Committee of the Senate, in an elaborate report the other day proved conclusively that the courts have power to charter our insurance companies, and reported negatively all bills for such charters; yet, to-day, one of these negatived bills was recommitted, the party wanting it being satisfied it could convince the committee that the courts have *not* such power. The insane idea has got hold of myriads of minds that a charter from the Legislature is better than a similar charter from the courts, and men hang around here all winter, bent on getting a bill through that would, if passed, be of no possible use to them, the Constitution having provided that the Legislature shall not act in cases in which the power to act has been conferred on the courts. It is plain, however, that nothing short of a Constitutional prohibition will stop this rush after special legislation.

The Senate bill supplementary to the Local Option law was reported favorably in the House to-day, but all efforts to make it a special order were unsuccessful. The House resolved, by a vote of 56 to 35, to adjourn over from Thursday to Monday night next, to enable the committees in the Luzerne contested election cases to go to Scranton, and the bill cannot, therefore, come up before Thursday of next week.

The Senate has fixed its hour of meeting at 10 o'clock, and the House at 10, in the morning. This will give a better opportunity for work, and afternoon sessions will soon follow, as a matter of course.

The Senate occupied nearly its whole session this morning in receiving reports from committees and reading bills in place; but it held an afternoon session, which was devoted to Mr. Rutan's bill to create an Insurance Department, which was finally passed, yeas 19, nays 7. It was but little altered from the form in which you published it. The mutual companies made a set at it, and succeeded in striking out the proviso that mutual companies should not do business outside of the State. In all other respects the bill passed as it was published in the papers. As the Governor took strong ground in favor of this measure in his inaugural, I presume it will also pass the House promptly.

The Governor to-day vetoed a shoal of bills for appointing additional Notaries Public in various counties, he having signed the general bill authorizing him to appoint as many additional Notaries everywhere as he may think proper. This disposes of the numerous class of bills. The applicants for Notaryships will have to pay twenty-five dollars before filing their applications, and then, if they can show good reasons for their appointment, they will be duly commissioned.

Mr. McClure had up, yesterday, his bill to establish salaries instead of fees as the compensation of city and county officers in Philadelphia. Mr. Davis moved the proviso, which was in the Allegheny fee bill, that the bill should apply only to officers hereafter chosen, and pending this motion, a motion to postpone the bill for the present was made and carried—yeas 15, nays 14. The bill was passed, but will not get through the House in its present shape.

Mr. Petriken reported another Fish bill, today, from the Special Committee appointed on the subject. It provides for a commission to have fish ways put in all the dams on the Susquehanna and Juniata, and for stocking those streams with fish. SPECIAL.

The Indiana Liquor Law Has Passed Both Houses.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 20.—The Senate of Indiana, after a discussion of a day and a half, passed the Temperance bill, which has previously passed the Houses by a vote of 50 to 19, six Democrats voting for the bill and three Republicans voting against it. The Temperance people of the city are rejoicing, and will fire a salute to-night in honor of the event.

The New York Clearing House will be closed on Saturday, that day being a legal holiday.

XLII CONGRESS.

Report in Louisiana Case.

Resolution Ordering Articles of Impeachment Against Colfax.

The House Refuses to Consider It—Ayes 105, Nays 109.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 20, 1873.

SENATE.

Mr. CARPENTER, from Committee on Privileges and Elections, made a report on the credentials of McMillan and Ray, each claiming to be legally elected Senator from Louisiana, accompanied by a bill providing for a new election, for the purpose of establishing in Louisiana a Republican form of government.

Mr. TRUMBULL said that while he concurred in most of the views of the majority, he did not concur in their recommendation or favor the passage of the bill reported by them. He presented his views in writing that they might be printed with the report. Mr. Trumbull recognizes the legality of the McKenery government.

Mr. MORTON said—While I dissent from the report of the majority, recommending that the recent election in Louisiana be set aside, and a new one ordered under the authority of the government of the United States, I dissent also from the views of the other members of the committee, who would recognize what is called the McEnery government, and I submit my views, to be printed with the report. Mr. Morton recognizes the legality of the Kellogg government.

Mr. BILL submitted his views, dissenting from the report of the majority and recommending that the members of the Louisiana Legislature declared elected by both Returning Boards be called together at the State House as the Legislature of the State, and that they then proceed to count the election returns and declare who are legally elected State officers.

Mr. ANTHONY said that while he agreed with the majority of the committee in their relation of the facts, and also in their conclusion that there is no legal State government in Louisiana, he was yet so reluctant to report to the extreme measure of interposing the authority of Congress, that he should reserve his judgment for a time to see whether a better way of meeting the case could not be found.

Mr. WRIGHT inquired whether there were not some other members of the Committee on Privileges and Elections who wished to make a report on the Louisiana case. [Laughter.]

The usual reports were ordered printed and the matter goes over under the rules.

Mr. VICKERS, from Committee on Commerce, made a report, asking to be discharged from further consideration of the resolution instructing the committee to inquire into the authority of Congress to regulate the rates of fare and transportation upon railroads running continuously through or from one State to another.

Mr. CAMERON, *from the Committee on Foreign Relations*, reported a bill to carry into effect the clause of the Treaty of Washington relating to fisheries.

Mr. CAMERON, from same committee, reported a bill authorizing the President to invite the International Statistical Congress to hold the next meeting in the United States. Passed.

Mr. WEST, from Appropriation Committe, reported the Army Appropriation bill with amendments, of which the following are the most important: Reducing the House appropriation of $1,500,000 for the purchase and manufacture of clothing to $800,000, and providing that no part of this sum shall be expended for any army uniform of a different pattern from that prescribed by the army regulations during the war of the rebellion until the supply on hand be exhausted. The House provision for selling old arms is stricken out. An item of $200,000 is inserted for the establishment of two new military posts on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and the House appropriations for army transportation are all reduced about $1,800,000, in anticipation of the Pacific Railroad being no longer paid half in cash, if Congress should enact the pending proposition to that effect.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Ohio, Indiana and Illinois two per cent. bill.

Mr. WINDOM moved to lay aside the bill for the purpose of taking up the Postoffice Appropriation bill. [Ayes—yeas 28; nays 19.]

The House resolutions in relation to the death of Mr. Speer, late Representative from Georgia, were received.

Mr. HILL eulogized the deceased, the resolutions were adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The attempt to compel the attendance of a quorum at the session last night was abandoned, and the House adjourned soon after midnight, with the agreement that the previous question should be considered seconded on the bill to reopen the State war claims of 1812-15, and during the discussion it was passed to deliver to the army of the Cumberland eighty-eight pieces of cannon for the Centennial, and one for the erection of an equestrian statue to Gen. Geo. H. Thomas. A like bill granting twenty-five pieces to the Pennsylvania State Association, at Washington, for a statue to Thaddeus Stevens, was reported, but the bill was reconsidered.

After discussion as to whether the Journal was correct in stating that unanimous consent had been given to reconsider the motion to refer the war claims of 1812, the rules were suspended, and the bill brought before the House.

Mr. TERRY, of Virginia, explained the bill, by which it appears that both the principal and interest were paid long ago, but by the assumption that the calculations of interest were wrong there still is a claim for $2,378,500 due Virginia, Tennessee, Maryland, North Carolina and other States.

The bill was opposed by Mr. DONAU and Mr. PETERS, the latter saying if this were allowed, Massachusetts would be entitled to $600,000, which would go to a European railroad company, to which corporation Massachusetts had assigned its interest in the matter.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived—102 to 103. The vote on engrossment and third reading of the bill was yeas 90, nays 118, so the bill was rejected.

Mr. BECK, amid a question of privilege, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the testimony reported to the House by the Select Committee appointed under the resolution of the 2d December, 1872, for the investigation of charges of bribery in influencing the action of the House of Representatives, be referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report articles of impeachment against Schuyler Colfax, Vice President of the United States, if in its judgment there is sufficient evidence of that character warranting impeachment.

The resolution having been read, Mr. SARGENT moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. HANDALL called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. TYNER raised the question on present consideration.

The Speaker, in reply to various inquiries, stated that under the forty-first rule, a member had the right to have the resolution submitted to the House when any proposition or motion is made, whether it will be now considered. That question had been raised and it was for the House to say whether the impeachment resolution would now be considered.

The question was taken and decided in the negative—yeas 105, nays 109, so the House refused to consider the resolution.

The Democrats all voted for the resolution and the Republicans against it, except Beaty, Butler (Massachusetts), Farnsworth, Porter (Virginia), Stevenson and Smith (Vermont). There was a great deal of excitement as the vote progressed, and groups of members gathered around Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, whose vote was awaited, the resolution seemed to disappoint members on the Democratic side. His explanation was that he was detained yesterday, and that he had not heard or read that testimony, and could not therefore vote for the resolution.

Mr. TYNER then offered a resolution, which was adopted, referring the testimony taken before the Poland Committee to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to inquire whether anything in such testimony warrants the impeachment of any officer of the United States not a member of the House, or make it proper that further investigation should be ordered in his case.

Mr. RANDALL then offered a resolution, which was adopted, referring the statement of Legrand Lockwood, of New York, before the Committee of Ways and Means, touching the payment of money had been used last session to secure additional subsidy to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and directing the committee of Ways and Means to investigate the matter and send for persons and papers.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Tyner in the chair, on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, in the progress of which Mr. FARNSWORTH made his usual onslaught on Mr. Mullett, the architect of the Treasury Department, and alluded to the patent known as "Mullett's Roofing Patent," which he said was owned by the Vice President of the Washington Board of Works. In response to a question by Mr. PLATT, of Virginia, something which looked towards connecting Platt with the Washington "ring," to which Mr. PLATT replied that if the gentleman from Illinois charged or insinuated that he (Platt) was in any way connected with any "Washington ring," (Farnsworth) insinuated what was not true, and lied when he made such statement. Mr. Platt was called to order for unparliamentary remarks, and Mr. Farnsworth expressed surprise at Mr. Platt's suffering. He had not alluded at Mr. Platt. [Laughter.] The *extende cordiale* was completed by the two adversaries being appointed tellers and shaking hands warmly.

After proceeding on the bill as far as page 34th, the committee rose.

Mr. WILSON, Chairman of the Select Committee on Union Pacific Railroad and Credit Mobilier, made a report, which was ordered printed.

The death of Thomas J. Speer, of Georgia, who died during the recess of Congress, was announced. Appropriate eulogies were delivered and the House adjourned.

The Chicago Lots Swindle Exposed.

CHICAGO, February 20.—A full expose of the swindle in so-called Chicago city lots, is published this morning. It appears to have already numbered its victims by thousands and to be still adding to the number in the Eastern States. It appears from this account that Messrs. Scott, W. Scott purchased a quantity of swamp land about twenty miles from the Court House, at nine dollars an acre, and subdivided it into lots, which have been sold at two hundred dollars each to hundreds of people in this city. A list of over one thousand purchasers is given, residing in every section of the country. An examination of sub-division, dubbed the "Shoalwater," shows that the lots range in size from fifteen by thirty-five to nine by twenty feet. The streets average six feet in width and the alleys thirteen inches. Letters are constantly being received here from parties East, inquiring as to the value of the lots in this sub-division; showing that other parties are offering them for sale in that part of the country.

Reorganization of the "Liberals."

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., February 20.—A meeting of prominent Liberal Republicans and Democrats was held here last night, which Governor Palmer, Hon. E. M. Haines and others addressed. The meeting was held for consultation, and it was decided to completely reorganize the party. A committee of leading Senators and Representatives and others, of which Governor Palmer is chairman, is to prepare an address reaffirming the Cincinnati platform, but absolutely in favor of an adjustment of the tariff on a revenue basis. The address will take strong ground against monopoly, particularly railroad, and denounce corruption in any form. It is claimed that two hundred thousand farmers will support the Liberal organization. The meeting created a great deal of excitement, and a mass convention of all opposed to railroad extortion and monopoly is expected to be called at an early day.

McNulty House, at Ashland, Ohio, Damaged by Fire.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ASHLAND, OHIO, February 20, 1873.

A fire broke out in the McNulty House here this morning at half past nine, burned about an hour and threatened at one time to destroy the whole south side of Main street. Owing to the prompt action and efficient work done by Fire Company No 2, with their steamer, the fire was got under control and confined to the upper story of the building, where the fire originated, and which was entirely destroyed. The building is greatly damaged by water. Loss four to five thousand dollars; fully insured in the following companies: Imperial, of London, $4,000; Underwriters, New York, $2,000; Columbiana, Ohio, Mutual, $3,000; Knox, Ohio, Mutual, $1,500. The cause of the fire was a defective flue.

Bound for the Carnival.

MEMPHIS, February 20.—The steamer Thompson Dean, with a large party of excursionists for New Orleans arrived here to-day bound for the carnival and passed down. Among the number were W. D. Bickham, of the Dayton *Journal*, Capt. Sam Hale, John Kyle and Rev. Mr. Punshon, of England.

SENATE INQUISITION.

The Harlan Check Mystery.

Ames Contradicted by Record Evidence.

WASHINGTON, February 20.—At the sittings of the Senate Credit Mobilier Committee to-day, Henry C. Crane, of New York, testified that while confidential clerk of Dr. Durant on the 23d December, 1865, he drew a check for five thousand dollars in favor of Harlan on the Corn Exchange bank of New York. The check was payable to the order of Harlan. The check was drawn against the funds of Dr. Durant in that bank. Witness knew of no other check; had heard it said that Durant gave one; searched for the check said to have been given by Durant in 1868 or '69. But could not find any. Durant kept a private account, with which witness had nothing to do. Received orders from Durant to draw the check of December, 1865, in favor of Harlan. Durant's private account was kept in the Corn Exchange bank. He (Durant) never claimed the $5,000 from the funds of the Union Pacific Road. When he settled with the company Durant's account against the road was over $400,000. Witness was requested to produce the check drawn by him in December, 1865, in favor of Harlan and replied that he would send immediately to New York for it.

Mr. Morrill laid before the committee the following letters:

OFFICE MORTON, BLISS & CO.,
NEW YORK, February 19, 1873.

To Hon. Mr. Morrill, Chairman, Washington, D. C.:

SIR—In compliance with your request we have the pleasure to inclose herewith the original press copy of a letter addressed by us to Hon. J. W. Patterson on the 12th May, 1871; also, a press copy of a receipt in the handwriting of Oakes Ames, dated May 12, 1871, which we find in one of our letter books, that date showing beyond doubt that the Credit Mobilier stock and $2,000 of Union Pacific income bonds were left with us by Ames personally for the account of J. W. Patterson. We cannot find any other letters or papers bearing upon the matter.

Very respectfully,
MORTON, BLISS & CO.

"May 12, received of Oakes Ames two Union Pacific income bonds, Nos. 1,426 and 1,586 for $1,000 each, and certificate No. 338 for thirty shares in Credit Mobilier of America, for Hon. J. W. Patterson, and to be accounted for to him.

"MORTON, BLISS & CO."

"May 19th.—Hon. J. W. Patterson, Washington, D. C.—Dear Sir: We beg leave to inform you that we have received from Hon. Oakes Ames two Union Pacific income bonds, Nos. 1,426 and 1,586 for $1,000 each, and certificate No. 338 for thirty shares stock in Credit Mobilier of America, which we hold for your account. Yours truly,

"MORTON, BLISS & CO."

Oakes Ames was recalled and the above papers read to him. He testified that he had a knowledge of receiving the stock, which Morton, Bliss & Co., but supposed he must have left it there by direction of Patterson.

Feeling for the New Republic in Cuba.

HAVANA, February 20.—The *Tribuna* newspaper to-day proclaimed the Republic. The people generally favor the Republic, and the Republicans held an informal meeting for the purpose of discussing their course of action at the coming elections for Deputies in the Cortes. The Spaniards in the interior are nearly all Republicans. The Cienfuegos, Villa Clara and other journals are Republican. The *Tribuna* in its editorial says: "Cursed be those who look back, evoking a single remembrance of past times. It asks the insurgents to lay down their arms, to stop dreaming of absurd independence and to forget annexation. "We," it says, "have another banner, the white flag. You are our brothers. Come and share the glory which awaits you all, for we, for every Republican will be a soldier, and every Spaniard a Republican."

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Pat. Duncan, a section hand on the Iron Mountain Railroad, was run over and killed by a train of that road a few miles below St. Louis, yesterday morning.

The jury in the Jumel will case, at New York, Bowen against Chase, have rendered a verdict in favor of defendant, and have awarded to Eliza B. Jumel had no interest in the land claimed, which was descendable to her heirs. The case involves property valued at $5,000,000. Chase has brought suit against Bowen to have him enjoined from bringing additional suits to settle the estate.

The defense in Scannell murder case, at New York, was opened yesterday. Evidence will be introduced to show that Scannell is insane.

It was again asserted that indictments were presented yesterday, at New York, against Tweed, Sweeney, Connelly and Ingersoll.

The New York Cotton Exchange decided, after next September, to include ordinary cotton in contract delivery, and in case of the latter to receive per cent. ordinary and strict ordinary be delivered in any contract for one hundred bales.

James M. Brown, Chairman of the New York Committee of Seventy, has called a mass meeting for Tuesday evening next, at Cooper Institute, of those opposed to the proposed new charter.

The Grand Jury of New York city yesterday made a presentment to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, requesting the Court to use its influence with the Legislature to secure the passage of a law making the carrying of arms by any citizen a felony, except in cases provided for, an offense, to be punished with great severity.

A petition was presented to the Massachusetts House of Representatives yesterday, asking that the resolution censuring Senator Sumner for his action relating to battle flags be expunged. It was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Judge B. B. Weeker, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Minneapolis, died of apoplexy at the Pinkington House, Milwaukee, on Monday evening.

The stockholders of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, at a meeting at New York yesterday, ratified the negotiations recently completed for the lease of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, Franklin Pit Hole Valley and Shenango and Allegheny Railroads.

A colored deck hand was killed on the steamer Clarksville, at Little Rock, Ark., yesterday evening with a billet of wood by a comrade.

Hon. John C. Murphy, of Leavenworth, Kansas, ex-member of the Legislature, says the statement of C. H. Jones before the Senate Credit Mobilier Committee at Washington is false. He says he never approached Bond.

The Alabama river at Selma, last evening, was two inches above that of the July flood, and continued to rise slowly.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Report of Committee on Cities and City Charters—Registration and Electors.

In the Constitutional Convention, Wednesday, after the presentation of petitions, &c., Judge Walker, of Erie, Chairman of Committee on Cities and City Charters, made a report as follows:

SECTION 1. The Legislature shall pass general laws whereby it may be established that a majority of electors of any town or borough, voting at any general election, shall vote in favor of the same being established.

SEC. 2. Every city now existing or hereafter established shall have a Mayor, a Select and a Second and Common Council, in whom the legislative power shall be vested.

SEC. 3. The Mayor shall have a qualified veto to all the acts and ordinances passed by the Councils; shall see that the ordinances of the city are faithfully performed, but shall exercise no judicial functions, civil or criminal.

SEC. 4. The Legislature shall pass no special law enacting any municipal power regulating the police government, or the management of its internal affairs, or altering the charter in any city now existing or creating a new corporation, but shall provide, unless such law is specially asked for by a majority of each Council for a definite object; nor shall any law creating a new charter be passed unless asked for by a majority of each Council, and by a majority of the legal voters of the city to be affected thereby, and after the acceptance by the Councils. Every municipality shall have the power to pass laws for its own regulation not inconsistent with the Constitution.

SEC. 5. No city shall hereafter become a party to or become interested in any work or business, or loan its credit to any company, association or party.

SEC. 6. Every city shall create a sinking fund, which shall be totally pledged for the redemption of its permanent debt.

SEC. 7. No city shall, by a vote of its citizens, or otherwise, become a stockholder in any company, association, or corporation, or obtain money for or loan its credit to any company, association or party.

SEC. 8. A municipal officer who has not accounted for and paid over money received by him made, shall be ineligible to any municipal office.

SEC. 9. The Legislature shall not except any property, real or personal, within any city from municipal taxation, except such as is exempted throughout the State by general laws.

SEC. 10. The Select and Common Council, or either of them, may appoint a committee from either of their bodies or body, to investigate official misconduct, with power to subpœna witnesses, compel their attendance, examine them under oath, and require the production of books, papers, documents, and concerns, and in case of the neglect or refusal of a witness to appear, the Court of Common Pleas of the county, upon proof of the service of the subpœna, shall issue an attachment and compel attendance.

If the charge is established, and the finding is approved by Councils, or Council appointing the committee, the officer shall be deemed guilty, and the officer shall be ineligible to any office of trust or profit under the municipality, and may be prosecuted in the criminal courts.

Willful false swearing before such committee shall be deemed perjury.

REGISTRATION OF ELECTORS.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Lawrence in the chair, the fifth section of the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections being before the committee, namely: that the Legislature shall enact a uniform law for the registration of electors; but no elector shall be deprived of the right to vote, by reason of not being registered.

Mr. Dallas, of Philadelphia, considered that the Registration law, which was passed especially for the benefit of the city of Philadelphia, had proved an evil and not a benefit.

Mr. Lawrence, of Lancaster, offered the following, to come in after the words "reason of," in the last line, "neglect, intentional or otherwise, of the registry officer."

Mr. McConnell, of Allegheny, did not believe in this singling out of any community section of the State as being particularly corrupt. He thought that to reject 100,000 men in a lump from any other part of Pennsylvania, because a corrupt party could be found among them as among the same number in Philadelphia.

Mr. MacVeagh, of Dauphin, was not prepared to vote for the section as reported, believing that it did not cover the ground aimed at by the committee.

The amendment of Mr. Carter was not agreed to.

Mr. Dallas, of Philadelphia, offered an amendment, which was adopted as a substitute, and is as follows: "All laws regulating elections by the people, or for the registry of electors, shall be uniform in their operation throughout the State, but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being upon the registry."

Section sixth, to prevent the use of money or undue influences at elections for the purpose of bribery, was passed after a brief discussion.

Section seventh, that persons convicted of fraudulent violation of election laws shall be deprived of the right of suffrage, was also discussed at length.

Mr. Armstrong, of Lycoming, offered to amend section seventh by striking out after the word "conviction," "and nothing herein contained shall exclude the right to Executive pardon which shall restore the right of suffrage." He advocated this amendment in a brief but earnest speech, and when at its conclusion the committee rose, with leave to sit Thursday, when the subject will again come up.

A movement has been started in Toledo, Ohio, and taken up in Baltimore and other places, to organize a political party in opposition to the concession of any privilege or advantage to Christianity, "or any other special religion."

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Newspaper Postage Question.

The Asiatic Cable Project.

CREDIT MOBILIER REPORT.

Oakes Ames Becomes Facetious.

Colfax's Impeachment Proposed.

Ugly Rumor from Louisiana.

Marks on Tobacco Packages.

The Case of Judge Sherman.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 20, 1873.

Newspaper Postage.

The Senate Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads, at their meeting to-day, took into consideration the question of newspaper postage, and agreed to the amendment to the Postal Appropriation bill, which provides that no free matter whatever shall be transmitted through the mails, but with a modification that in the case of weekly newspapers prepayment shall not be required. By this arrangement newspapers can be sent through the mails and postage collected from subscribers. A large number of memorials from editors of newspapers have already been presented to Congress, remonstrating against the requirement of prepayment of postage on weeklies. The amendment also deprives newspapers of the free exchange of papers, a privilege now enjoyed. This change in the present postal law, if it becomes a law, will fall heaviest on the country papers, and there is an arrangement to compass this subject.

The Cable to Asia.

The motion to reconsider the American and Asiatic Telegraph bill, passed in the Senate two days ago, has disposed, for the present, of a measure of doubtful wisdom or economy. Among the other provisions, the Secretary of the Navy was to furnish vessels to make the necessary surveys and to lay the cable, and the Secretary of War to furnish troops to protect it. This was virtually putting the navy and army of the United States under direction of a telegraph company. It is not likely that the bill will be finally disposed of this session.

The Credit Mobilier Report.

The comments of the press on the report of the Poland Committee have elicited Oakes Ames a large fund of amusement at the expense of his late investigations. He remarked to-day that he thought of introducing a resolution to expel the committee. He had all the leading papers he could procure read to him and for some time in the House to-day edified a number of members by privately rendering the comments of the press, which has certainly got the whip hand of the committee.

Proposition to Impeach Colfax.

Fernando Wood created a decided sensation in the House to-day by the introduction of a resolution looking to the impeachment of Vice President Colfax. An effort was made to choke off the resolution, but it failed, whereupon the question was put whether the House would consider it at this time. The vote stood, yeas 106, nays 109. The yeas were all Democrats and the members mentioned in the Credit Mobilier transactions—Messrs. Scofield, of Pennsylvania, Garfield, Bingham and Dawes—were against the resolution. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, did not vote. The action of the four members is considered in very bad taste, to say the least. Eight Republican members voted aye—Butler, Beaty, Foster, Haworth, Beaty, Goodrich, Poland, Boles, W. Smith and Job Stevenson. It is understood that Mr. Wood had this resolution ready on the day of the reading of the report of the committee, but for certain reasons delayed its introduction. The Democrats have not abandoned their intention to attempt to impeach Colfax in the House before the case of all the members mentioned in the report of the committee, Swann, of Maryland, made a move in this direction to-day, but was overruled.

Ugly Rumor from Louisiana.

A rumor has been in circulation here that McEnery had asked his Louisiana Legislature to vote him funds to organize a vigilance committee to drive the McLoogy party out. Such a step, if acted upon, would be likely to bring matters to a speedy crisis. No information, however, has been received at army headquarters to that effect.

Internal Revenue Ruling.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in regard to marks, brands, labels, &c., on cigar boxes, states that having branded upon each box such words &c., as the law prescribes, and that in the manner prescribed by the law, the manufacturer has the right, and it is his privilege to add such other marks, brands, &c., of his own as he chooses, provided, always, such additional marks, &c., are so affixed and attached as not to obscure, deface, or obliterate, or confound the marks, brands, &c., which the law requires to appear on such boxes.

Judge Sherman's Probable Impeachment.

It is stated to-day that there is very little doubt of Judge Sherman being impeached. His case in the Ways and Means Committee is by no means creditable.

WASHINGTON, February 20, 1873.

JUDGE SHERMAN AND THE BOARD OF BROKERS.

The Committee on Ways and Means resumed the consideration of the New York Stock Exchange matters to-day.

Bassett, Clerk of the Committee, was examined, and denied emphatically the charges made against him. He brought the following letters into the record, and when the money is paid and credited to me on the books of your house, advise me.

CLEVELAND, January 29, 1873.

DEAR SIR: I have about come to the conclusion that you have been unsuccessful in bringing those parties up here to make an equitable compensation for services last winter at Washington. If such is your conclusion, please advise me. I am in Washington in a week or ten days, and the matter of value for services may bear upon my action while there upon the case in question. Let me hear from you upon the subject at your earliest convenience. The proposed action of the government in relation to the stockholders of the Credit Mobilier, of which your father was one, may result in a claim upon the estate. I, however, think it will not, but be firm to say and do nothing. I will ascertain what is claimed and what will be proposed to be done. I will advise you at the proper time. Very truly, etc., C. T. SHERMAN.

To Legrand Lockwood, Esq.

The Committee of Ways and Means, in secret session, decided that testimony touching the case affecting Judge Sherman should be sent to the Committee on Judiciary for their consideration and such action as may be considered proper in the premises.

THE PRESIDENT AT BALTIMORE.

President Grant left Washington at noon to-day for Baltimore, to attend the Union Orphan Asylum fair in that city.

COLORED PEOPLE'S INAUGURATION BALL.

Prominent colored persons of Washington are making extensive arrangements for the inauguration ball on the 4th of March. They say they are satisfied with the admission of the right to attend the white people's ball on the 4th of March, but in view of all circumstances think it better to have one of their own.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day considered the deficiency estimates for the year ending June 30, 1873, and prior years, but took no action. Secretary Boutwell, Secretary Belknap and others officers of the government, will appear before the committee to explain the amounts required for their respective departments. The estimates for deficiencies are as follows: Department of State, $254,961; Treasury Department, $1,791,624; War Department, $2,831,800; Interior Department, $28,099; Department of Agriculture, $5,186; Department of Justice, $300,000; Judicial, $5,694. The total exceeds five millions.

MODEST MOSBY.

Colonel John S. Mosby having been tendered the position of government counsel in certain legal cases, called at the Department of Justice to-day and respectfully declined the appointment.

A CASE of some interest bearing upon the power of the chief magistrate of a city to violate an ordinance sanctioned by himself has just been decided at Detroit, Mich. Mayor Moffat, of that city, some time since twice tore down a "small-pox sign" from the house of a neighbor, and when called upon for an explanation declared that he had acted in this manner in order to protect the public health—a number of small boys having repeatedly collected in the vicinity of the sign, and made wagers which devolved upon the winners the necessity of visiting the infected house. The Police Commissioners were induced by the Common Council to prosecute, and the Recorder, before whom the matter came, has decreed payment of a fine of $200. Whether the Mayor will obey, or appeal to a higher court, has not been stated.

Dubuque, Iowa has a "curious phenomenon in nature"—a cow that laps water with her tongue when she drinks, after the manner of canines and felines.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Transition State of Affairs in Spain.

MADRID, February 20.—A new election for members of Municipal Councils in the provinces will be held within a fortnight. The National Assembly adjourn *sine die* in six weeks. The elections for a new Cortes will follow immediately upon the dissolution. The transition from a monarchial to a republican form of government will be peacefully effected.

The *Gaceta* to-day contains an official report announcing the defeat of the united bands under Sebatio, Bosch and other Carlist chieftains in Catalonia.

The *Imparcial* says there is ground for the belief that several leading conservatives are intriguing for the revival of the Hohenzollern candidature for the throne of Spain.

LONDON, February 21.—It is reported the European governments are negotiating with a view of jointly recognizing the Spanish republic. Families are leaving Madrid, anticipating disturbances in the city.

PARIS, February 20.—Private advices represent that the Carlists in Spain are rapidly increasing in numbers.

Republican Celebration in Saragossa.

PARIS, February 20.—The Republicans had a grand celebration at Saragossa on the 15th instant, the city having been practically delivered into the hands of the people. The monarchial members of the city government resigned and their places were filled by Republicans, who were immediately installed. All the political prisoners were released and the officers of the artillery resigned and surrendered their batteries to sergeants. The red flag was displayed from the Governor's residence and at other places. In the evening all the public buildings were illuminated.

Trouble Feared at Barcelona.

PARIS, February 20.—At Barcelona a movement similar to that in Saragossa is in progress, but not with the same success. The Monarchists are resigned, but several Republicans declined to take their places in the Municipal Council. The people refuse to pay octroi duties, and goods enter the city free. Regular troops occupy strong places and strategic points, and the British squadron is anchored off the shore. The inhabitants are laying in a store of provisions, fearing trouble. Large crowds surrounded certain houses, which refused to illuminate, and threatened the inmates with violence. The civil and military authorities have taken no action towards recognizing the new government at Madrid, and the revolutionary committee threaten proclamations of the republic. Certain villages in the vicinity refusing to accept it, a deputation of Republicans, accompanied by a column of armed volunteers, have gone to compel their adhesion to the new order.

Governorships of Spanish Provinces.

MADRID, February 20.—The Governorships of forty-eight provinces in Spain will be divided equally among the Radicals and Republicans. Secretaries of the Radical Governors are to be Republicans; those of Republican, Radicals. P

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1873.

"WE are glad to notice that the best of the journals of the State give a hearty support to the proposition that the Legislature appropriate $1,000,000 to the purposes of the Centennial Celebration.—*Philadelphia Press.*

In view of the fact that, according to the Philadelphia idea, everything meritorious in the State of Pennsylvania has its center and circumference in the Quaker City, and that every enterprise goes their for plan, stimulus and execution, the above is perhaps natural.

ONE more illustration of the evanescent nature of what is termed friendship, is found in the complete sundering of the once strong union which held Messrs. BECHER, BOWEN and TILTON. A few years ago these three were enlisted in the interests of the New York *Independent*, and their connection was cemented by a rare coincidence of sympathies and opinions. Now, however, they are not only separated, but are influenced by hostile interests. Two new journals have appeared to combat for public favor, and the three editors are each at the head of their respective forces, and are warring against each other for success.

THE annual meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers is now in session at Boston. This institute, though organized only about two years ago, numbers already about two hundred members, and is in quite a flourishing condition. It has held six meetings in New York and Pennsylvania, at which papers of great scientific and technical interest have been presented by some of the best known mining and metallurgical engineers in the country. The principal object of the institute is the free discussion of questions affecting our mining interests, so far as they bear upon economy of production, improvement of methods, the safety and welfare of miners and the like; and within the comparatively brief period of its existence it has materially contributed to the building up of the mining interests of the country.

THE Massachusetts Fish Commissioners have obtained a decision from the Supreme Court of the United States sustaining the judgment of the State Supreme Court in their favor, and their authority to compel the Holyoke Water Power Company to build a fishway over the dam in the Connecticut river at South Hadley Falls, a subject to which we made reference a short time ago. The principle underlying the decision has direct application to our own State, inasmuch as it definitively settles the long disputed question whether the owners of dams on rivers may legitimately refuse to erect fishways except at the expense of the Commonwealth, which it is understood a considerable number of them have done; while, in view of the increasing magnitude which the science of pisciculture every year is assuming, the principle now settled may almost be said to be of national importance.

A BILL was recently reported in Congress, designed to suppress the circulation of indecent publications. It has a good object, and seems to be a good bill. But the main difficulty will be to determine in all cases what are indecent publications. This difficulty, however, the courts and juries can safely be left to solve, as they now do under State statutes. Few families understand how easily this class of publications can be introduced at their fireside without any knowledge of theirs, and how strongly their terrible influences are to-day at work sapping the very vitals of the nation where it would be least expected. A better taste is, happily, gradually obtaining among the masses, although a fearful amount of demoralizing literature is still circulated. Every change for the better, will, of course, take time, but it is to be hoped the day is not far distant when the most respectable papers will be the most popular, and when all kinds of mental garbage and carrion will have to seek back slums.

THE ANXIETY of the President to have Congress make immediate provision for carrying out the Fishery clause of the Alabama Treaty, is quite natural. Part of the agreement by which we secured the award at Geneva was that we should admit free of duty fish imported in British colonial vessels; another provision offsetting that, being that our fishermen should have the privilege of fishing within one marine league of the colonial shore line. The Canadian Parliament and the Legislature of Prince Edward's Island have already passed the measures necessary on their side to carry out the treaty, and it is important that Congress should act promptly. The New England fishermen oppose the treaty, on the ground that the privilege of the inshore fisheries is not of sufficient value to compensate them for the disadvantage of being forced to compete with Canadian fishermen in selling their fish in American markets. This, however, has nothing to do with the duty of Congress to repeal the duty on fish imported in Canadian vessels. The clause is part of a solemn international obligation, and any delay in giving it legislative enforcement will place the country in a most unenviable position.

LAST WEEK the President sent a message to Congress in regard to civil affairs in Utah, reciting the difficulties which the National government found in that Territory in the administration of justice, and asking for the legislation requisite to overcome them without resort to the exercise of military power. The message gave no indication whatever of any desire to persecute Utah, but simply pointed out the necessity of having the authority of the United States respected and the laws obeyed. Mormon juries have heretofore uniformly nullified the Federal laws by clearing criminals of their own faith. These evils the President asked Congress to remedy. That was all there was of the matter. Yet, this calm request for such modification of the jury system as would enable the Utah District Courts to be independent and efficient in the administration of justice, has been denounced by a considerable portion of the opposition press as "a blow aimed at the independence of the Territorial jury system," as inspired by "a proselyting ambition," and as being the product of "a canting spirit" which "threatens the employment of arms rather than be any longer baffled in its impatient plans." This extraordinary zeal in the defense of those who have broken every commandment of the Decalogue, and every law of the statute book, and who claim a right to continuous breaches of both at the cost of the national reputation and prosperity, could, of course, come only from journals which discerned in that now dead and buried relic of barbarism called Mormonism is the surviving twin, the features of the noblest civilization and the highest humanity. Is it not significant?

SOME time ago we published a circular, issued by the American Iron and Steel Association, asking the Centennial Executive Committee to appoint a bureau especially for iron ores, whose business it should be to collect, analyze and classify iron ores from all parts of the United States for exhibition at the Centennial Anniversary. It is gratifying to learn that the suggestions of the circular have awakened an intense interest in the subject upon the part of men whose simple co-operation means success in the undertaking. Not only have many attached their signatures to the petition, but personal letters, expressing a deep interest in the prospect and promising aid in whatever shape it may be wanted, have been sent to the Association. There is every prospect of the prompt acquiescence by the Executive Committee, at their approaching meeting, to the request of the iron men for the appointment of a separate bureau for the purposes named. It is probable that iron will be made the leading feature of the exposition; leading men in the trade have taken its interests, in relation to the Centennial, into their energetic hands, and though the time is hardly sufficient for such a great undertaking, there is comparatively little doubt that when the time for opening the exposition shall have arrived, it will be found that no branch of the celebration has been so painstakingly treated, notwithstanding the almost unlimited field that has to be gone over. The information that will be collected and furnished by the bureau proposed will, undoubtedly, not only greatly benefit the mineral interests of this country, but will practically force the matter upon the attention of other countries.

IT is reported that Senator SAWYER, of South Carolina, will within a day or two introduce into Congress a bill incorporating the Southern Homestead and Emigration Company, the object of which is to give Northern capital, well guaranteed, opportunity for investment in the South, and to restore to usefulness the thousands of unproductive acres of land in that section. This may be well enough, but something else is needed before either capital or labor will feel particularly inclined to invest itself in the Southern States. Let the people of that quarter have done with cant, with the parrot repetition of old slang and the cultivation of old prejudices, and take a new departure in the direction of friendliness and common sense. Just so long as the present state of things continues, it may be set down as certain that the South will receive no substantial immigration either from the North or from Europe. The Northwest will fill up as rapidly as means can be introduced for the transportation of her products. The habits of industry, the knowledge of farming, the varied crops and the love for education which immigration would spread in the South would be immensely beneficial to her, and would, in a few years, relieve the North of a constant anxiety, not to speak of a needless and burdensome expenditure. But the South is rendering negro labor less and less effective, and it is driving away, or keeping away, white labor. As labor is the foundation of capital, this course is not only injurious to the South, but it is a drawback to the progress of the country at large. And so it will probably remain until the present generation of adults shall have passed from the stage of action.

RICHES AND MORALISTS.

While many of our own writers are bewailing and denouncing corruption as a peculiarly American vice, writers who take a wider view regard the evil as universal. Thus a German-American, Mr. H. BOERNSTEIN, writing from Germany to a Cincinnati paper, speaks of the disease of corruption as having, like the cholera, become a malady common to the world, and as having already seized the whole civilized portion of the earth. The same spectacle, he says, is everywhere exhibited—the rage to become rich quickly and without labor, and with the wealth thus easily acquired to possess all possible sensual enjoyments. It is the stamp and sign manual of the time.

In France the plague attained its most intense virulence under the second empire, in the days of the Credit Mobilier, and from Paris the infection rapidly spread to the farthest boundaries of Europe, most of the great capitals having become each a center from which the disease was diffused within the range of its especial influence. Berlin and other important German cities having suffered relatively little at that time, have since, and particularly within the last two years, proved beyond question or cavil that, neither proverbial German honesty and caution, nor the conservatism and respect for the past which mark German character and institutions afford any trustworthy defense against the disease. The reports concerning its prevalence and fatality in Germany at present would be simply incredible if they were not so numerous and concurrent. Speculation rages, revels and reigns as never before. The desire to become rich at once, and for the sake of the delights which money commands, seems to have seized all classes whose circumstances place them within the reach of opportunity or temptation. Even some of the higher nobility whose pride of blood, or whose exclusive devotion to the landed interest has heretofore kept them for the most part from meddling with stock companies or with stock jobbery of any kind, no longer disdain to take part in the ignoble scramble for the augmentation of income. In one respect this rage of speculation in Germany may seem to be worse and more hopeless of cure by any ordinary means than the same vice among ourselves. It has been repeatedly stated that many, indeed nearly all the leading journals have been enlisted in behalf of one or another of the swindling schemes, by which the rich are to be made richer and the poor poorer. If this statement is true, the fact is probably due to the small number of leading journals in Germany rather than to the frebler virtue of German journalists. The mere number as well as the pecuniary independence of leading papers in the United States secures them against such degradation, while it secures for the people the advantage of full information and discussion concerning every scheme of popular interest.

In England riches have for ages been so highly valued, and have so long formed the foundation of the social and political fabric, that a sudden development of the spirit of speculation prompting a general struggle for gain in illicit or irregular ways, presents little more than the aspect or symptoms of a paroxysm in a chronic malady. And in whatever respects Americans differ from their British kindred, they resemble them in their appreciation of wealth. Their love for the dollar is an inheritance derived from the mother island, where care for the pence was of old enjoined as the certain preservative of the pounds. For a long time, until quite recently indeed the sentiment was much modified by the comparative poverty and general backwardness of a new country, in which few great fortunes existed. The standard of wealth was low and easily attained. There was little of the temptation of display, and as Americans are not given to hoarding and as the opportunities for expenditure really seemed very limited to those of them, nearly all, who staid at home, the longing for riches in its rabid intensity was quite unknown. Our republican institutions with their democratic spirit and social equality, also powerfully contributed to control and moderate the love of wealth. But a still more potent influence in producing the effect was the prevalence of the puritan, or rather the evangelical morality. The education of the people was wholly in the hands of clergymen, as for the most part they were the only professors in the colleges, and were thus the instructors of the lawyers and doctors of the country, and as preachers of the gospel they taught the old fashioned Christian morality every Sabbath day from the pulpit. Nobody needs to be reminded what lessons touching wealth and its acquisition the New Testament most emphatically teaches, or how little those lessons are adapted to encourage an exclusive pursuit of gain.

In the financial and economical revolution of the last thirty years resulting from the rise of manufactures and the development of industry in general, the United States, in common with England, has experienced also what may be styled a moral revolution as regards the ethics of wealth. An eminent English statesman a few years ago, remarked that all the sermons he heard seemed to have been written before Political Economy became a science. We are also told, on authority which it is hardly possible to question, that the old homilies of the English Church and the modern sermons formed upon their model no longer command the respect of educated Englishmen. In other words, that some at least of the moral qualities formerly sanctioned by the Church are not now regarded by them as Christian virtues. And, according to Mr. LECKY, lawyers, in short essays written for daily and weekly newspapers, have done much to indoctrinate intelligent Englishmen with the principles of a morality, which accustoms them to measure moral distinctions by a purely external and utilitarian standard—a morality quite incompatible with any rigorous construction of evangelical precepts regarding the world and the things of the world.

On this side of the Atlantic the pulpit still retains much of its ancient influence, and the preachers must be admitted to be for the most part faithful to the letter of their old creeds. But where a majority of a clergyman's audience are either notoriously rich, or else struggling with their might to become rich, it is hardly in human nature to deliver with much emphasis or unction those evangelical truths which attracted the poor and the outcast in early times to those upper chambers, and secluded retreats where CHRIST and his Kingdom were held up as the portion of those who either had nothing or forsook all for the divine benefaction. And there can, we fancy, be no doubt that the most widely popular preachers in the country proclaim a morality on the subject of wealth utterly inconsistent with the teachings of the Church for eighteen hundred and fifty years. It remains, therefore, to be seen, not only in this country but in all Christendom, whether the popular religious morality has in itself sufficient power of adaptation and reserve of force to encounter the new problems and counteract the corruption resulting from the industrial development of the age, and thus to rescue the civilization of the present from the decay and ruin which overtook the luxurious civilizations of old time. Though Christian faith does not doubt about the result, many observers, neither infidels nor misanthropes regard the future with anxiety.

THIS may be set down as certain: that an over-readiness to believe evil of others, or an inclination to rejoice in their fall from rectitude, is either an evidence of conscious weakness under temptation, or of conscious proclivity to wrong doing that finds comfort in vicious companionship. There is a paper published in this city whose cry of disappointed rage over the Vice President's successful vindication from the conspiracy of OAKES AMES is more loud and long than "the wolf's lone howl on Onalaska's shore." Convicted of the grossest and most unjustifiable perversion of recorded facts, that paper now resorts to the miserable subterfuge of pleading that one "may be directly or by indirection"—a proposition which no one who reads the article in question will for a moment dispute, seeing that therein the resources of both methods are taxed to their utmost capacity. But why, when the sheet is already neck deep in sewage, should it be so intent on wholly submerging itself in the offensive fluid?

The United States Supreme Court has recently decided that new patentable inventions may consist entirely in a new combination of ingredients, whereby a new and useful result is obtained, and that in such cases the description of the invention is sufficient if the ingredients are named, their mode of operation given, and the result obtained pointed out, so that those skilled in the art and the public may know the nature and extent of the improvement, and what the facts are that operate to produce the described result. The suit in which this decision was made has been brought to recover for an alleged infringement of a patent for improvements in steam engines, and the court below had ruled that the combination of mechanical devices used by the defendant was an infringement.

Local Option.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I have often noted with satisfaction the intelligent care bestowed in your columns upon the German press, both in Germany and America. The accuracy of more than one article, read among the people concerning whom it was written, prove your exceptional acquaintance with German life here and there. Certainly no foreign element so clearly deserves attention; for no other is exercising so profound an influence upon our institutions.

Allow me to draw your attention to this letter, clipped from the *Volksblatt* of this morning:

"Concerning the Local Option question a subscriber writes us as follows, which we give without comment:

"*Dear Volksblatt:*

"As an old reader of your worthy sheet I take the liberty of writing you a few lines, and leave you free to print them if you wish.

"I see that you give the Democratic organ of Western Pennsylvania, the *Morning Post*, a hint, because it places itself on the side of those who oppose the sale of strong drink—the temperance men. This appears to you remarkable. Now, to me, a life-long Democrat, its opinion is entirely right, and I praise the *Post* for its open stand. Long enough has the Democratic party been called the 'whisky party,' and been good enough as a catspaw to aid the sellers of strong drinks to win their goal. No inch further will these gentlemen act with the Democratic party; as the election of last fall most clearly demonstrated.

"I, for my part, go heartily with the *Post*, and say as it says. Let the liquor people look to those whom they voted for and whom they have put into office. I am no temperance man, but on account of the deception which I, as an old Democrat, have suffered, I will cheerfully be deprived of the saloons for a couple of years.

"G. F., Seventeenth ward."

It will be a good thing, if this little blaze of honest indignation helps to kindle much wholesome hatred of that traffic which seeks to subordinate and subsidize everything and everybody to its own wicked ends. Might it not be well for some legislators of the majority to consider how some catspaws can feel when they are well scorched? When a combination in the interest of acknowledged evils, thriving off the deadliest diseases of the social system, laboring to entail accumulating expenses upon the Commonwealth, and contrary to the will of a confessed and overwhelming majority, can stagger and retard and jeopardize the legislative expression of the popular will: it is time to arouse. Looking at the "deception" from which all parties have more or less suffered, I think there are many who could consent to be "deprived of the saloons a couple of years" at least. I hope there are many more Germans, whether total abstainers or not, who are tired of being tools for men who do all they can to make us forget the manliness, industry and integrity of our German fellow citizens. Yours, respectfully, S. F. SCOVEL.

The Removal of Supporting Columns from Coal Mines.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

A petition in the following form is being very extensively signed in this (Fayette) and adjoining counties by owners of coal and mineral lands. The subject is, very justly, I think, considered of the gravest importance, as not only property but life is risked in the present mode of working our mines:

"*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania:*

"Your petitioners, inhabitants of the State aforesaid, most respectfully represent that Governor Geary, in his last message, recommended the last Legislature to pass a law in accordance with the following paragraph:

"'A still more recent casualty suggests another amendment to the act referred to (of 1870). By the reprehensible practice of robbing the supporting columns, the roofs of the mines, the overlaying surfaces of which are in some places covered with houses, sink into the vacuum, causing the destruction of many thousands of dollars worth of property, as at Scranton, Hyde Park and Wilkesbarre. It should therefore be made unlawful to remove the coal supports without supplying their places with others of substantial masonry, or something equivalent.'

"Your petitioners do therefore pray your honorable bodies will pass a law in accordance with said recommendation, believing that many millions of dollars worth of property is at stake in mineral strata, such as iron ore and strata of coal above the nine feet vein, besides other minerals and valuable clays, together with houses, barns, orchards, timber, water courses, mills, railroads, canals, public highways, cemeteries and the general devastation of the fairest and richest portion of our great State. And your petitioners will ever pray."

It is well known, Mr. Editor, that England only learned wisdom in this matter at a fearful cost of life and property. Shall we of Pennsylvania profit by her experience, or wait until the matter is in like manner brought home to us? The sooner we learn, the better it will be for us.

I have recently made a calculation of the undeveloped resources of one acre of land on my farm, facing the Monongahela river, and I give you the result thus:

Four veins of coal of 9, 5¼, 8 and 8½ feet, 880,320 bushels, at 10 cents per bushel	$88,032
Three veins of iron ore, one ton to the yard in two, and half ton to the yard in the third, 12,000 tons, counting the ore at one-third off, at $50 per ton	400,000
One forty feet vein of limestone, 95,000 tons at $2 50 per ton	230,000
Fine flagstone for hearths at $18 per square yard	86,400
One four feet vein of fine stone for window sills and grindstones, 27,500 perches at $5 per perch	137,500
104,800 perch of sandstone at $3 per perch	209,600
Showing a total value of	$1,151,232

As you will observe, in this estimate I have given the iron ore, ready for market and at ruling prices, with the liberal reduction of 33⅓ per cent. of the actual amount. The calculation is in all instances based on prices in Pittsburgh, delivered. All this undeveloped wealth lies above the level of the river, excepting two veins of coal and one of iron ore. And I give you, Mr. Editor, but a faint idea of the riches lying dormant in the Monongahela valley, and all more or less liable to injury or total destruction from the pernicious practice of robbing the coal mines of their supporting pillars.

H. S.

Iron Production in the Lehigh Valley.

[From the Allentown Chronicle.]

The following is the production of pig iron for 1872, in the furnaces located in Lehigh and adjoining counties:

	Tons.	Furs.	Cos.
BERKS.			
Henry Clay Furnace, Isaac Eckert, Reading	11,313		
Keystone Furnace, Bushong & Co., Reading	10,692		
Reading Furnace, Seyfert, McManus & Co., Reading	5,792		
Temple Furnace, Clymer, McHose & Co., Reading	4,000		
Monocacy Furnace, Wright, Cook & Co., Monocacy	5,274	26,976	
CARBON.			
Carbon Iron Works, Carbon Iron Company, Parryville	25,097	25,097	
LEHIGH.			
Thomas Iron Works, Thomas Iron Co., Hokendaugua	58,927		
Thomas Iron Works, Thomas Iron Co., Alburtis	55,134		
Lehigh Crane Furnace, Lehigh Crane Iron Co., Catasaugua	14,805		
Allentown Furnace, Allentown Iron Co., Allentown	9,204		
Lehigh Furnace, Lehigh Iron Co., Allentown	159,069		
MONTGOMERY.			
Wm. Penn Furnace, D. O. & H. S. Hiester, Spring Mill	15,505		
Plymouth Furnace, Plymouth Iron Co., Conshohocken	14,604		
Marion Furnace, J. R. Moorhead & Co., West Conshohocken	10,129		
Swede's Furnace, Jas. Lanigan, Swedeland	12,488		
Pottstown Furnace, Pottstown Iron Co., Pottstown	11,168		
Norristown Furnace, James Hooven & Sons, Norristown	3,552		
Lucinda Furnace, Sohail & Co., Norristown	9,173		
Montgomery Furnace, Montgomery Iron Co., Fort Kennedy	1,356	71,975	
NORTHAMPTON.			
Glendon Furnace, Glendon Iron Co., near Easton	51,180		
Saucon Furnace, Saucon Iron Co., near Hellertown	19,529		
Bethlehem Furnace, Bethlehem Iron Co., Bethlehem	15,340		
Coleraine Furnace, Wm. F. Carter, Bennington	11,360		
North Penn Furnace, North Penn Iron Co., Ringen	5,696		
Easton Furnace, Uhler & Fulmer, Glendon	3,622	106,718	

Lehigh produced more iron than any other county in the State, and the Thomas Iron Company produced more iron than any other in the State.

AMONG popular errors *Good Health* includes the following: To think the more a man eats the fatter and stronger he will become. To believe that the more hours children study, the more they will learn. To conclude that, if exercise is good, the more violent it is the more good is done. To imagine that every hour taken from sleep is an hour gained. To act upon the presumption that the smallest room in the house is large enough to sleep in. To argue that whatever remedy causes one to feel immediately better is good for the system, without regard to more ulterior effects. To eat without an appetite, or to continue to eat after it has been gratified, merely to gratify the taste. To eat a hearty supper for the pleasure experienced during the brief time it is passing down the throat, at the expense of a whole night of disturbed sleep and a weary waking in the morning.

A NEW fraud has just come to light. For several months past freight trains of various railroads for New York to the West were filled with barrels, all marked "sugar." They were directed to principal confectioners and dealers in candies in Chicago, Indianapolis, Cincinnati and other cities. The freight agents of several of the companies, suspecting that something was wrong, recently opened some of the barrels, and found them packed with confectionery and choice candies. The freight on plain sugar is forty-seven cents a hundred, while confectionery is charged at the rate of one dollar and eighteen cents. The frauds perpetrated in this way are said to amount to an immense sum annually.

Don't Slaughter the Innocents.—An eminent physician says that, after twenty-five year's experience, he is satisfied that the practice of drugging children with soothing syrups and other preparations containing the principle of opium, is very destructive to the nervous system, and almost sure to beget a taste for alcohol and opium in after life.

It is intended to send a representative collection of American works of art to the Vienna Exposition. Many of the artists have once they propose

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A sort of cerebro-spinal meningitis, or inflammation of the membranes enveloping the brain and spinal cord, prevails among the cattle in Western New York. It is said to be similar to the disease which attacked the horses after the recent epizootic had partially subsided, and if it should become very prevalent, the dairy interests of that section will suffer serious loss.

The exodus from Florida is gathering force. More than one hundred families, the heads of which are principally well-to-do farmers, emigrated from Sumpter and the surrounding counties. Some of them are settling in Georgia, some in Tennessee, and some in North Carolina.

The medical world on the other side of the Atlantic is somewat excited over the success of a remarkable operation performed by a Belgian police surgeon, on an apparently drowned man. The victim had been dead, seemingly, for three hours; but the doctor resuscitated him by placing three iron plates, heated to a white heat, over the vital parts in the upper parts of the body.

In view of the dearth of tonnage, which greatly retards some branches of the export trade, there has recently been chartered quite a fleet of German, Norwegian and British vessels to arrive at New York and at Philadelphia mainly for the petroleum trade.

The Virginia Court of Appeals has affirmed the validity of the law to prevent the sacrifice of personal property at forced sales, by allowing a year's credit.

Forty-nine new iron furnaces were reported to be building in the United States in August last. Since then twenty more have been started.

The St. Louis *Democrat* alleges that the existence of a scheme to secure the issue of new bonds for the repudiated debt of Mississippi.

The storm signal system has been reduced to such a nice point in England that when the storm ball is run up at Greenwich it is telegraphed to every port in the kingdom. Any vessel that leaves the port after the ball is up forfeits its insurance.

The New York Legislature proposes to forbid, under a heavy penalty, the making of fictitious bids at auction sales of real estate, bonds and stocks. The principle might well be extended into other States and to other articles.

The attendance at the public library last Sunday was very much larger than on the week before, and considerably over six hundred periodicals were given out—an increase of fifty per cent. over the number of the previous Sunday, and proportionately larger than on week-days.

The Constitutional Commission of New York has adopted a clause for the new State Constitution fixing the salary of the Governor at ten thousand dollars a year and a furnished house.

The trainers and drivers of trotting horses in the United States having formed themselves into a protective association to guard their interests against what they consider offensive and oppressive rules and rulings of the National Associations and Board of Appeals, are now engaged in making a code of rules for their own government on and off the trotting track in the future.

American cheese and American hams are now acknowledged by high British authority to be fully equal to the best English.

Out of 2,100 persons who were committed to Blackwell's Island Prison, last year, 1,620 could read and write well; 119 could do so imperfectly, while only 467 were entirely uneducated. This looks as if something more than "schooling was essential to keep people out of mischief.

A later scientific luminary than Darwin has discovered that the human race had its origin in a "yeast fungus." This may possibly account for a disposition of the race to "rise" in the world.

One of the recognized wants of New York is about twenty-five miles of new stone piers like those of Liverpool, to replace the old wharves of piling still in use. Work is already begun upon this public improvement.

Iowa papers expose an effort of New York panders to entrap girls from that State to that city on the pretense of preparing them for the stage.

A black walnut tree was found in a vein of coal in Illinois, the other day, five hundred feet below the surface and two hundred and fifty from the mouth of the drift. How it came there and how long it has been getting there is the question.

A new paper mill at South Bend, Indiana, will be started in about three weeks. With the exception of one mill in New England, it is the largest paper mill in the United States.

The Missouri Iron Mountain Company will this year produce at an approximation about three hundred thousand tons, and every ton of the probable product has been contracted for at the advanced price named; and the demand is so great as to have obliged the company to refuse orders to date of one hundred thousand tons.

San Francisco has just recorded the first conviction in an "embracery" case that ever occurred in the State. Embracery is an attempt to influence a jury corruptly to one side by promises, persuasions, entreaties, money, entertainments, and the like, and in this case it was by entreaties.

The severe winter has had a marked effect upon the progress of the work upon the ocean steamers in course of construction at the Chester shipyards, and the Indiana has been ready for launching for a month past, but the ice in the river has prevented the event. She will be launched as soon as the weather will permit.

In May next a convention of medical gentleman from all parts of the United States, and from Europe, is to be held in St. Louis, and the representation is expected to include some of the most eminent professors of the curative art in Paris and London, as well as Philadelphia, New York, etc.

Greece has been for some time quarreling with France and Italy about the ownership of the Laurium mines, and all parties have finally agreed to leave it to Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria.

PERSONAL.

Ralph Keeler, the "Vagabond Adventurer," has returned from Europe with a new play, partly his own composition and partly that of a Frenchman of brains and a facile pen. It is an American play, introduces woman suffrage and other peculiar features, and pricks the follies of the day. Its appearance on the French stage was prohibited by the censor. Perhaps this is the very play about which we heard from across the water, kept from the Parisian stage because of its severe criticisms upon American institutions and manners. Keeler was a loser by the scandalous failure of the Bowles Brothers, but he hopes to mend his lap by industry and good management what he has lost.

Gov. Perham, of Maine, now says he has not the slightest idea that the office of Commissioner of Pensions will be offered him, and that he is very sure he would not resign his present trust to accept it.

The long and somewhat bitter contest over city physician at Springfield, Mass, in which the respective merits of male and female doctors have been freely discussed, was ended last night in the Board of Health by the election of Dr. P. Le B. Stickney.

Mr. Thomas Winans, whose inventive genius is as great as his wealth, employs his leisure moments in constructing a musical instrument which is to be played by steam from the top of his house for the benefit of Baltimore, far and near.

In 1868 "Buchu" Helmbold was so lavish of his money that he gave $40,000 to the fund which was wasted in the support of Seymour for the Presidency. When the next Presidential election occurred he was a fugitive in Europe, leaving his estate in the hands of the Sheriff. He is now earning his living, it is said, in Paris, as an assistant in a large drug house. This, for a man who appeared at Long Branch with a turnout of six-in-hand and whose career was one of luxurious display, is certainly a remarkable change.

In Milwaukee they have an unknown hero, who has eluded all efforts to find out his name. A young girl runs rapidly out on the shore-ice and plunges into the lake. Several men see her leaping at her in horror. All but one run off calling for help. The one ran toward the spot where the girl disappeared beneath the dark waters, and plunged in to rescue her. He succeeded by manful struggles in bringing the girl to shore alive. He placed her in charge of some good people, who took the poor thing into a warm room, put her in a warm bed, rubbed and chafed her into consciousness. He was very wet and the weather was very cold, and he hurried away to get on a suit of dry clothes, and nobody knew him or saw where he went. The girl was the daughter of a wealthy man in the suburbs of the city. She had been deceived, and sought death to hide her shame. Her father knows all now, and has taken her back to his home and heart. He wishes to reward the preserver of his child, but cannot find him.

Dod Grile, who writes the inimitable "Fables of Zamberi, the Parsee," for the London *Fun*, is another California genius—a San Francisco *Newsletter* man. If he keeps on translating from the Persian, Æsop will be played out, and La Fontaine will lose his grip.

A lady has died at Paris who formed a link with a thousand romantic and exciting events. She was the widow of Marshal Law, Marquis Lauriston, grand-nephew of Projector Law, of South Sea bubble celebrity, whose mother was heiress of an estate called Lauriston, in Scotland. Mme. de Lauriston is said to have been born in September, 1772—her husband died in 1828—and there can probably be little difficulty in establishing the fact in the case of a person of such well-known connections.

The Tonic of the Period.

This is a trying season to persons deficient in stamina and out of health. To rally their physical energies by the most approved artificial means is a duty they owe to themselves. Foremost among the tonics and alteratives of the age stands Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It is a vegetable stimulant and corrective, against which no tenable objection can be urged. There is no risk in recommending it as the best preparation in existence for renovating an enfeebled and broken down system. The most valuable medicinal products that nature has ever yielded to botanical research are blended in this famous elixir, and its stimulating basis is recognized in our public hospitals as the purest of all the varieties of distilled liquors. For general debility, nervous weakness, dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatism, biliousness and intermittent fevers it is a positive specific.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
USE
Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup,
Warranted to give immediate relief. For sale by all Druggists.
George A. Kelly & Co.,
PROPRIETORS,
Wholesale Druggists, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Chartered in 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, P. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John H. Hall, F. Sellers.

NUTRINA!!!
1. It Cooks in less time than crushed wheat.
2. It is more quickly digested.
3. It is not pasty or starchy.
4. It will not become stale or wormy.
5. It is far more sweet and palatable.
6. It will cure Constipation and Dyspepsia!
7. It is invaluable to Nursing Mothers!
8. Children will be healthy who use it.
GET IT OF YOUR GROCER.

PAPOMA!!!
Indorsed by many eminent physicians of Pittsburgh and elsewhere. Food for INFANTS and INVALIDS. Remember that Starch is not food. It must be converted into Dextrine either in the stomach or by mechanical means. Our process saves the stomach this labor, as well as preserves the whole of the wheat.
Get it of Your Grocer or Druggist.
Nutrio Manufacturing Co.,
1520 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

THE Centaur Liniment
Has cured—does cure, and will cure more cases of Rheumatism—stiff joints, swellings and lameness upon man and beast in one day, than all other articles have in a hundred years. One says: "I have not held a pen in seven months—now I am all right." Another, that "The Centaur Liniment cured a frightful burn without a scar;"—another, "It restored to use a hopelessly lame horse, worth four hundred dollars," etc. Try it once. It is a wonderful thing.

Children Cry—for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil. MWF

DRY GOODS.
Always Complete,
THE STOCK OF
DRY GOODS,
TO BE FOUND AT
Jas. Caldwell & Co's
Wamsutta, Tecumseh, Utica, Nonpareil, Bay Mills, Clark's Water Twist and White Rock SHIRTING MUSLINS.
4, 4, 6-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Utica, Pequot and Nasona Brown and Bleached SHEETINGS and PILLOW MUSLINS.
A choice stock of NEW PRINTS, CHINTZES and PERCALES just opened.
BARNSLEY DAMASK TABLE LINENS.
IRISH AND SCOTCH BROWN AND BLEACHED TABLE LINENS.
New Styles TURKEY RED DAMASK.
NOTTINGHAM AND TAMBOURD LACE CURTAINS, a fresh stock just received.
BLACK ALPACAS, MOHAIR LUSTRES and BRILLIANTINES.
BLACK SILK WARP HENRIETTA CLOTHS and CASHMERES.
BLACK and FANCY DRESS SILKS, at the Lowest Market Prices.
118 and 120 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

BUSINESS CHANGES.
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of JOHN HIGGERT & SON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, JOHN HIGGERT retiring.
The accounts of the late firm will be settled by F. C. HIGGERT, who will continue the business at 116 Market street.
JOHN HIGGERT,
F. C. BIGGERT.
Pittsburgh, February 15, 1873.

CARD.
F. C. Biggert,
(Successor to John Biggert & Son,)
DEALER IN
WEED SEWING MACHINES,
General Agent for Western Pennsylvania,
116 Market Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF
H. ANSCHUTZ & SONS,
Stove Manufacturers, 214 Liberty street and corner of East Ohio and North street, Allegheny, was dissolved January 1st, 1873, by the death of J. H. Anschutz.
The business will be carried on by the remaining partners, under the firm name of
H. ANSCHUTZ & SON.
February 18, 1873. MWF

CHANGE OF FIRM STYLE.
The Jewelry Business heretofore carried on under style of H. RICHARDSON & CO., will be conducted hereafter under style of
L. M'INTOSH & CO.,
Without other change in our partnership.
C. O. RICHARDSON,
LEWIS M'INTOSH.

FURS!
Ladies' Furs,
Misses' Furs,
Children's Furs.
Largest Stock,
Best Assortment,
Lowest Prices.
R. H. PALMER'S
HAT HOUSE,
149 and 151 Wood Street.

Strength is Security!
ASSETS $10,000,000 GOLD.
Royal Insurance Company,
OF LIVERPOOL.
COFFIN, KELLOGG & CO., Agents,
Cor. Third avenue and Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa.
MWF

Hazard Powder Company's
Sporting and Mining Powder.
I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sports-men, Furnacemen, Contractors and Dealers by KEG OR CAR LOAD.
AT LOW PRICES.
SAFETY FUSE constantly on hand.
ARTHUR KIRK,
No. 19 Seventh street, (late Irwin street), PITTSBURGH.

DRY GOODS.
BARGAINS
IN
DRY GOODS,
AT
McKEE'S,
59 MARKET STREET,
For Ten Days.
A. D. McKee, in order to make room for
SPRING STOCK,
Will Close Out AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL during the next Ten Days the balance of Stock on hand of
Fancy Silks,
Dress Goods,
Cloaks, Sacques,
Shawls, Alpacas,
Cassimeres,
Jeans, Flannels, Blankets, &c., &c.
As all the Goods have been Marked Down to a Low Figure, and some of them 25 PER CENT. BELOW COST, this is a rare opportunity to secure Bargains in SILKS, DRESS AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS GENERALLY.
A. D. McKEE,
Successor to McKee, Murphy & Co.,
59 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
ARE NOW OPENING
New Spring Goods
AT
172 and 174
Federal Street, Allegheny.
BLACK ALPACAS
Extra good value, at 25, 30, 37, 45, 50, 60, 65 and 75 cents. We claim that our Alpacas cannot be surpassed for brilliancy of color, finish, weight or price in this country.
WHITE ALPACAS
Same grade of goods as our Black, at 37, 50, 65, and 75 cents. Extra good value.
BLACK SILKS.
We invite special attention to our BLACK SILK DEPARTMENT, which for range of prices and superiority of quality cannot be surpassed.
Also, New Styles and

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. N. HILL

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 58 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Buy and Sell on Commission All Kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C., &C.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

PASSAGE TICKETS by the National Line, comprising those of the Inman Steamships always, from or to London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS, payable on demand in any part of England, Ireland, Wales and Scotland, and AT LOWEST RATES

Luther S. Kauffman

Stock and Note Broker,

116 SMITHFIELD STREET

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Sells PUTS and CALLS on all active Stocks in New York Market.

Quotations cheerfully furnished on application at his office. Privileges a specialty.

Constant communication by telegraph with New York. Full information given at all times. Orders solicited.

Subscription Books Still Open FOR THE

U. S. 5 Per Cent. Funded Loan.

The last opportunity for holders of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS to get Government 5 Per Cents in exchange.

We will make Exchanges for National Banks, Insurance Companies and Capitalists, on the same terms as the immediate Agents of the Treasury Department.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

Bankers and Agents for the Syndicate,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, February 20, 1873.

The feeling in the local money market shows that bankers and lenders generally are alert and watchful, taking prompt advantage of every fluctuation to strengthen their position. We have so long been used to the "April stringency" we take it as a matter of course that it is to occur this year, as usual. The farming community cannot be educated to make their settlements by checks, but still retain an absurd passion to see and handle the "real stuff." Unbelieving Thomases, all, they have no confidence in orders on bankers and transfers by credits, but must thrust their unholy fingers among the veritable greenbacks before they are satisfied. After carrying the money in their pockets for a week or so, they deposit it again in the banks from which it flows back to the centers of trade. Our best wish is that they may be freely robbed until they learn more sensible and economical habits. Things being as they are, the banks are discounting only short paper which matures before All-fools-day. Until that date we anticipate a gradually tightening market. The *Financial Chronicle*, speaking of the monetary situation in New York, says the ease that was looked for is still slow to return, and some persons are beginning to cast about for reasons of the delay. The chief cause, in its opinion, is the growing habit of the country banks of keeping their reserves in other of the sixteen redemption cities than New York. This evil, so-called, undoubtedly works an inconvenience to Wall street with her stock operators, but is in reality a healthy sign for the interior, which is thus learning to depend on itself, and to free itself from the complications of New York financial ventures. The very decentralization deplored by the *Chronicle* will work a benefit to the larger part of the community in that capital will be retained at home for the use of legitimate trades and not be loaned out at 3 a day in New York for the purpose of perfecting Northwest "corriers" or building Pacific Mail.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Even.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1869	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864		114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	115½	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	116¼	116¼
U. S. Bonds of 1868		114¾
10-40's	114¾	114¾
New 6s	114¾	114¾
Gold	114¾	114¾
Currency 6s	114¾	114¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	114¾
United States 6s of 1881	113
United States 5-20s of 1862	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	115¾
United States 10-40s	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	116¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114¾
Currency Sixes	114¾

—A correspondent writes as follows:

A certain firm in the stationery line issues a circular to banks, stating that hereafter the words "one day after date without grace" in drafts, thereby constituting them time bills, the two cent revenue stamp may be saved, and some banks have adopted the suggestion. Does not this, however, involve a loss of the interest of the amount the check is not presented when due, as is often impossible when drafts are drawn at places remote from the location of the drawee? And as probably no well regulated and reliable bank would attempt to evade so small a tax, would not bankers do well to use caution in cashing such drafts, as only the drawer could be holden if the drafts should go to protest? It would seem that the originator of this "epizoötish" notion did not care for the consequences to the public, but only to appeal to the parsimony of weak banks.

We called attention some weeks since to the anomalous nature of these checks and the danger there is in taking them. This form is but one of several used to evade a petty tax. Receipts are used for some banks instead of checks, thus saving the two cents. The possible advantage to be gained is too small to justify the risk assumed.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
February 20, 1873.	A.M.	A.M.	M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Gold	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½	114¾
Canton						
Western Union Tel	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	87
Quicksilver						
Pacific Mail	22½	23	23	23	23½	23½
Adams Express		96				
Wells, Fargo Express						
American Express						
United States Express						
New York Central	102¾	103	103	103	103	103
Erie	41	41	41	41	41	41
Michigan Central						
Michigan Southern	93½	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Illinois Central						
Cleveland and Pittsburg						
Chicago and Northwest		91				90
Do preferred						
Rock Island						
St. Paul						
Do. Preferred						
Wabash						
Do. Preferred						
Fort Wayne						
Ohio and Mississippi	46	46	46½	46½	46½	46½
Toledo, Pittsburg	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Chicago and Alton		100½				
Do. preferred						
Boston, Hartford & Erie						
Harlem						
New Jersey Central						
C. C. & I. C.		41½				41½
Hannibal & St. Jo.						40½
Iron Mountain						91½
Atlantic Mail						

*Ex dividend.

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following telegraphic report of quotation of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penn's Central	66½ Phila. and Erie	27
Reading	58½ Lehigh Navigation	35¾
United Co.'s of N.J.	122 Pittsburgh 58	72
Old Creek & A. V. R. R.	7 A. V. R. R. 7-30s	91
Lehigh Valley R. R.	60½ Central Transport's	43¾

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

February 19.—There has been a little more movement, but not by any means an active market. A few manufacturers are in the city looking around; they having apparently come to the conclusion that purchases must be made or mills shut down. There has been no further concessions made on the part of dealers, the decline being for the past month about 5c @ 8c all around. Foreign is in better request, but the supply is sufficiently large to meet all immediate wants. Advices from the Cape report an entire absence of orders from this city. The sales here comprise 50 bales super pulled at 52c; 25 do extra do 57½c; 10,000 lbs unmerchantable fleece 45c; 2,500 lbs Ohio do 44c; 5,000 lbs unwashed do 28c; 5,000 lbs combing do 74c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, February 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and prices declined; extra white $2 60; No. 1 $2 49@2 50. Oats quiet and unchanged at 41@42c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye $2 25@2 30. Clover seed $5 65@5 75.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 20, 1873.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Hors's, No. head.	Mules, No. head.
Thursday, Feb. 13	1,280	6,400	3,600	200	85
Friday, Feb. 14	980	2,200	200	165	55
Saturday, Feb. 15	50	1,100	400	150	17
Sunday, Feb. 16	1,140	1,200	1,000	150	
Monday, Feb. 17	1,140	600	1,400	65	54
Tuesday, Feb. 18	1,200	1,200	3,000	73	12
Wednesday, Feb. 19	440	1,000	2,900	40	
Total	6,190	12,100	13,600	918	153
Last week	6,096	19,350	10,600	795	273

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Hors's, No. head.	Mules, No. head.
Thursday, Feb. 13	1,560	2,500	2,200	180	85
Friday, Feb. 14	1,200	2,200	200	165	
Saturday, Feb. 15	980	2,100	2,400	285	55
Monday, Feb. 17	1,140	2,500	600	165	80
Tuesday, Feb. 18	1,120	1,900	600	165	24
Wednesday, Feb. 19	700	900	5,800	75	17
Total	6,420	12,500	11,800	915	306
Last week	5,540	18,400	10,400	765	255

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle for the week ending to-day as will be seen by the above report, have been fair and consisted largely of through stock. From Sunday morning till Tuesday evening 4,000 head of cattle were received, the greatest proportion of which were cattle destined for Eastern markets. This left hardly a fair supply of cattle on sale at this point, and the market, under the influence of more favorable reports from New York and Philadelphia, is better at least from ½c@¾c. Trade, however, is not so good as expected, on account of the large run of through stock. Three thousand head of cattle East in three days has had the effect of making buyers cautious, and were it not on account of the light run of way stock, holders would have difficulty in realizing present figures. The quality of the cattle on sale is generally common and medium grades, and with very few prime offering. The market on the best grades is more active, and as usual they sell for better figures than common and medium cattle. At this writing, the prospect is that all the cattle here will change hands, but dealers do not look for any improvement in prices at present.

Extra.

Extra 1,100 lbs steers, $7@7 10; prime 1,400 lbs steers, $6 75 to $6 87; prime 1,300 lbs steers, $6 25@6 60; prime 1,200 lbs steers, $5 50@5 75; fair 1,100 lbs steers, $5@5 25; fair 1,000 lbs steers, $4 25@4 75; bulls, $2 50@4 00.

Hogs.

The run of hogs for the week have been light and in quality are generally Yorkers, but few prime heavy hogs being among the offerings. Since last Saturday there has been quite an improvement in trade, prime hogs being at least ½c higher. Philadelphia buyers report considerable difficulty in getting choice hogs, and say that the present advance is owing altogether to the fact that very few hogs of the kind they want are coming forward, and not on account of any increased demand among their purchasers. It seems that all the farmers who have had heavy merchantable hogs have run them into market, but we are of the opinion that the present sharp advance will bring forward a supply sufficient to meet the demands of buyers. York hogs also selling better than last week, and are now fairly quotable from $5 25@5 30, but trade is not so excited as on the best grade of hogs. The run of hogs yesterday afternoon was light and sales mode readily of good hogs from $5 50@5 65, and some dealers say a choice bunch of stock would bring the ¾. Following are the rates current:

Extra Philadelphia $5 65; prime do $5 50@5 65; prime Yorkers $5 25@5 50.

Sheep.

The run of sheep during the week just closed has been fair and fully equal to the demand. The market during the latter part of the last week ruled slow and closed dragey, with sales small. Not much sold. This week the number of buyers in attendance was fair, and the feeling ruling a little better though there has been no improvement in prices. H. Erisman, who did not purchase any stock last week, bought nearly everything yesterday. Philadelphia buyers bought their usual supply, but as they had no competition, of course they did not advance prices. Following are the current rates:

Extra 100 lbs, fine wool, $6 @6; extra 95 lbs, fine wool, $6 25 to $6 50; extra 90 lbs, fine wool, $6 00 to $6 25; prime 85 lbs, fine wool, $5 75 to $5 85; prime 80 lbs, fine wool, $5 25 to $5 50.

Cattle.

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight. per head.	Price. No. lbs.	Weight. per lbs.	Price.
20	20,950	@4 50	9	9,500 @3 37
14	9,160	5	7	7,000 4 00
12	14,100	5 00	15	15,320 4 12
18	18,950	5 00	15	17,700 4 14
18	23,070	5 20	15	17,850 5 74
12	15,960	5 40	2	2,820 4 00
1	1,420	4 25	34	43,840 4 75
17	20,450	5 37	3	3,220 5 13
18	17,670	5 50	8	4,950 3 26
2	2,960	4 00	1	1,310 3 00
17	17,670	4 50	26	45,180 5 25
17	17,850	4 75	14	24,150 4 85
15	18,250	5 00	5	4,340 3 75

WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

18	22,660	@5 40	1	2,080 @5 25
4	4,060	4 25	16	16,160 4 00
1	19,650	5 00	1	1,900 3 80
2	2,330	3 00	10	12,700 4 25
20	19,940	4 75	35	32,150 4 25
18	21,780	5 00	2	

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, & CO. SOLD

6	9,220	@4 00	18	12,600 @4 00
1	1,060	4 00	1	1,060 4 00
19	21,580	5 00	19	20,720 4 25
11	11,280	4 25	17	19,760 4 50
15	17,330	4 75	1	1,280 5 12
18	20,310	4 62	32	28,420 4 87
20	19,340	4 50	22	22,050 4 87
18	18,360	5 00	14	12,320 4 50
5	5,810	4 00	15	13,500 4 25
16	17,550	3 50	3	3,050 4 12
2	2,860	4 00	3	4,140 4 50
1	1,070	4 00	1	1,070 4 00
17	18,100	4 75	5	5,420 5 37
17	17,170	4 75	1	2,010 5 74
18	18,360	4 00	3	2,910 5 21
18	18,250	4 75	3	3,180 5 37
7	6,320	4 50	8	8,120 5 31
18	18,860	4 75		5,300 5 00

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

68	60,060	@5 00	13	18,490 $5 00
19	20,850	5 00	3	3,700 5 12
2	2,140	4 00	2	2,040 5 00
4	4,310	4 62	2	2,060 5 00
11	11,460	4 62	3	3,000 5 00
1	2,150	4 50	9	10,230 5 00
2	2,070	5 00	3	3,110 5 00
2	2,760	4 50	1	1,410 5 00
2	2,320	4 50	2	2,310 5 00
2	2,760	5 00	2	2,220 5 00
2	2,860	4 87	2	2,950 5 00
4	4,180	4 50	2	2,300 5 00
2	2,040	4 50	2	2,250 5 00
19	21,280	5 75	18	21,300 5 00
19	20,710	5 00	3	3,180 5 00
1	2,010	7 00		

OHIO, WILLIAMS & LOUGHRY SOLD

17	20,250	@5 12	49	62,860 $5 10
1	20,150	5 50	30	34,120 5 50
64	80,170	6 50	11	13,230 5 50
64	80,450	6 37	3	812 @ per head 5 00
14	14,980	5 45	4	4,910 4 02
34	37,270	5 50	1	1,300 5 00

Hogs.

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD

	Weight. per head.	Price. No. lbs.	Weight. per lbs.	Price.
152	15,350	$4 90	316	48,730 $4 95
68	10,500	4 90	216	46,720 4 95
68	10,500	4 90	216	46,720 4 95
63	11,250	5 00	52	11,300 4 90
63	12,000	5 00	92	20,240 4 90
21	2,100	4 90	31	7,380 4 90
126	12,600	4 90	217	51,870 4 90
126	12,870	4 90	217	51,870 4 90
72	12,960	4 85	213	51,120 4 90
72	11,520	4 75	217	51,870 4 90
126	12,870	4 90	217	51,870 4 90
72	12,960	4 85	213	51,120 4 90
72	11,520	4 75	217	51,870 4 90
72	13,230	5 15	220	53,140 5 50
72	8,280	5 00	165	39,600 5 00
36	4,320	5 00	108	25,920 5 00

WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

67	18,840	@5 00	302	78,100 $5 25
104	16,400	5 00	8	2,350 4 80
19	1,330	4 00	29	6,440 5 00
12	2,460	5 25	133	27,130 5 15
124	22,310	5 50	141	34,250 5 50
31	11,090	5 20	118	25,620 5 40
30	4,830	5 25	126	24,140 5 50
19	3,120	5 12	120	23,110 5 50
1	1,750	5 00	90	17,250 5 00
60	6,300	5 42	24	4,610 5 45
1	8,120	5 00		

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD

37	6,920	$4 90	118	22,780 $5 00
39	11,450	5 00	36	10,010 4 90
18	4,150	4 90	109	12,425 4 90
18	3,960	4 90	109	12,425 4 90
18	2,950	5 00	81	15,110 4 95
18	3,150	4 90	81	15,110 4 95
18	20,150	4 90	129	31,220 5 05
18	5,960	5 00	129	6,000 5 05
18	2,850	5 30	178	26,180 5 05
18	10,050	4 90	206	28,870 5 05
125	46,490	5 05	137	20,950 5 05
125	12,250	5 00	137	20,270 5 30
88	19,070	4 90	63	10,930 4 75
124	21,230	5 00	137	20,270 5 30
124	22,250	5 35	231	75,760 5 30
18	7,230	4 80	80	6,230 5 50
141	22,400	5 33	72	15,890 5 25
141	22,400	5 10	160	37,030 5 10
18	3,510	5 70		

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

7	270	$4 00	42	7,510 $4 85
2	3,480	5 10		

OHIO, WILLIAMS & LOUGHRY SOLD

122	21,460	$5 00	122	21,260 $5 05
103	20,250	5 00	114	19,830 5 30
19	3,150	5 10	114	15,670 5 30
19	13,450	5 15	96	27,910 5 50
67	25,060	5 50		

Sheep.

HEDGES, HUFF & CO SOLD

No.	Weight. per head	Price. No. lbs.	Weight. per lbs.	Price.
69	9,660	$3 15	27	2,700 $2 80
67	per head	3 00	67	6,700 3 00
18	16,770	5 15	112	13,230 4 00
18	17,010	4 00	11	1,130 6 00
123	12,700	5 75		

WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

548	31,080	$5 75	173	18,850 $5 75
76	7,644	5 35	85	6,320 5 35
76	7,644	5 35	85	6,320 5 35

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD

1	per head	$2 50	90	7,200 $5 75
51	4,140	5 75	36	3,010 5 75
286	28,130	5 50	66	6,370 4 75
286	29,100	5 12	182	17,170 4 75
286	14,530	4 50	21	1,990 6 25
286	14,530	4 50	21	1,990 6 25
76	7,230	6 25	102	per head 5 25
76	13,680	4 50	80	7,200 4 50
76	7,860	5 50	90	7,740 6 50

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

February 19.—The market for Scotch pig shows no change from previous reports. Advices from abroad quote full previous prices, while the business here is confined entirely to small jobbing parcels to meet the immediate wants of customers. The present high prices have the tendency to restrict manufacturing operations, and we understand that most consumers are at present purchasing short lines. The only sales of a large character reported are 500 tons of Eglinton, reported at a price above our quotation. White holders are asking full prices, and we think no one can get it, as would perhaps hardly bring our figures. American pig is firm at $20 for No 1, $17@18 for No 2, and $14@15 for gray forge; Lake Superior, $24@25. Foundry is dull at $40 @ 50 No 1 Allentown, same price; 200 do No 2 Pennsylvania, 400 do white mottled, and 200 do Pennsylvania hot blasted, all of the former, not made plastic, a meeting of the manufacturers of descriptions to take place at the St. Nicholas at 11 o'clock to-day, at which it will be proposed to advance the price of No. 1 to $35. American rails are very quiet at $48@50 cash, at the works in Pennsylvania. New English are dull and selling below cost of importation; 750 gold is about the outside price. Old English have been active, and sales have been made at very full figures, on the spot and to arrive, comprising 500 tons at $1 in from store at $2 50, 4 months interest added, and 600 tons to arrive, on terms not made public. Scrap is firmly held at about $37@40 from yard; a lot of 120 tons said from ship at $33, but we could not confirm them. Refined bar is dull but firm at our quotations.—*Commercial List.*

PHILADELPHIA.

American No. 1, foundry pig, all urnace..... $47 00@49 00
American No. 2, foundry pig, at furnace..... 45 00@47 00
American No. 3, forge pig, at furnace..... 40 00@42 00
American No. 4, white and mottled..... 38 00@39 00
Old rails, gross tons for shipping here..... 50 00@51 00
Old rails, D. H.'s, for adjacent kere, gold (7½ per ton less for gold)..... 50 00@51 00
Old rails, D. H.'s, on the spot and for arrival, gold (7½ per ton less, gold)..... 50 00@51 00
No. 1, wrought scrap, (ex ship,) currency..... 49 00@50 00
No. 1, wrought scrap, for shipment, limit, currency..... 49 00@50 00
American refined bar (mill prices), currency.. 62 50@ 65 00
American common bar (mill price), currency.. 57 50@60 00
American rails, at mill, currency..... 57 50@60 00
American rails, (ex. ship N. Y. gold..... 72 50@74 00

PRICES OF PIG IRON MANUFACTURED IN THE SCHUYLKILL VALLEY, LEHIGH AND LEBANON VALLEYS.

Foundry No. 1 A, in 100 ton lots	$46 00@49 00
Foundry No. A 2, in 100 ton lots	44 00@46 00
Foundry No. 1 B, in 100 ton lots	44 00@46 00
Foundry No. 2 B, in 100 ton lots	42 00@44 00
Mottled neutral, in 100 ton lots	35 00@36 00
White neutral, in 100 ton lots	32 00
Gray forge red short (or Cornwall ore) in 100 ton lots at furnace	30 00
Mottled red short (or Cornwall ores) in 100 ton lots at furnace	35 00
White red short (or Cornwall ores) in 100 ton lots at furnace	32 00
No demand, but prices are firm.	

—*Bulletin of Iron and Steel Association, February 19th.*

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, February 20.—Cotton dull and prices have declined; low middling 17½c. Flour—Choice family $9 75@10 00. Wheat $1 50@1 60. Corn 80c. Oats 45@50c. Provisions very firm. Bulk meats—Shoulders 5½c; clear rib sides 7¾c; clear sides 7¾c; sugar-cured hams 13½c. Lard—Kettle dried 8¾@8¾c. Bacon 13@16c. Hogs $4 00@5 00.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, February 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and prices declined; extra white $2 60; No. 1 $2 49@2 50. Corn steady, with a moderate demand at 41@42c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye $2 25@2 30. Clover seed $5 65@5 75.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 20, 1873.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Drug Store.

Acids				Magnesia	lb	75 @ 1 40
Acetic	lb	17 @ 20		Carb	lb	35 @ 45
Citric	lb	1 75 @1 75		Manna S P	lb	1 00 @1 10
Oxalic	lb	26		Morph sul	lb	5 50 @ 5 75
Tartaric	lb	65 @ 70		Nelm No 1	lb	1 20 @ 1 25
Alcohol, gall		1 95 @ 2 20		Oil,		
Anise				Bergamot	lb	6 40 @6 50
Cape		20		Castor	lb	22 @ 25
Sassafras		30		Cinnamon	lb	2 50 @ 2 60
Am. Carb	lb	27 @ 30		Cloves	lb	2 75 @ 3 00
Arsenic	lb	2 @ 3		Cod liver	gal	2 00 @ 2 50
Annotta	lb	75 @ 80		Lemon	lb	6 25 @6 50
Ashes				Mustard	gall	97 @6 00
Soda	lb	5½@ 6		Neats f	gall	1 00 @1 50
Bal. Copa	lb	1 75 @1 85		Olive	gall	1 10 @1 50
Bay Rum	gall	1 50 @2 00		Opium	lb	8 50 @8 75
Berries,				Quarts	doz	6 62 @10 00
Cassia	lb	41 @ 43		Spirits	doz	3 50 @4 75
Cinch Sul	lb	1 50 @1 60		Origan	lb	75 @1 00
Flat	lb	30 @ 35		Peppert'n	lb	4 50 @4 75
Gum	lb	45 @ 55		Rosemary	lb	1 50 @2 00
Black Leaf,				Sassafras	lb	1 10 @1 25
American	lb	5 @ 6		Sperm	gall	2 40 @2 50
East Ind	lb	11 @ 13		Tannic	gall	3 50 @4 00
German	lb	7 @ 9		Whale	gall	88 @1 00
Blue Mass	lb			White Wax	lb	@ 35
Blue Vitr	lb	14 @ 14½		Opium	lb	8 50 @8 75
Borax ref	lb	36 @ 38		Paris	bbl	4 80 @4 75
Brims roll	lb	4½@ 5		Por Soil	lb	6½
Por Soil	lb	6½@ 7		Bichrom	lb	20 @ 22
Calomel	lb	1 40 @1 45		Prussiate	lb	60 @ 65
Camphor	lb	1 70 @1 80		Iodide	lb	6 34 @6 50
Cantharides	lb	45 @ 50		Bromide	lb	1 30 @1 40
Chalk prep	lb	12 @ 15		Quinine	oz	2 65 @2 75
Chrystals	lb	47 @ 50		Rochelle	lb	50 @ 55
Chloroform	lb	1 45 @1 50		Rosin		
Chloride	lb	40 @ 42		Common	lb	14
Cochineal	lb	60 @ 65		Ginger	lb	17
Copperas	bbl	2 50 @3 00		Gum Arabic	lb	90
Copperas	lb	2½@ 3		Ipecac pow	lb	4 50
Cream Tar	lb	45 @ 47		Liquorice	lb	17
Cubebs	lb	40 @ 45		Liquorice	lb	14 @ 16
Dalbear	lb	30 @ 35		Magnesia	lb	1 50 @1 75
Dover Pn	lb	1 00 @1 25		Sarsa Hon	lb	41 @ 45
Ex Nit spa	lb	38 @ 42		Sarsaparilla		
Epsom	lb	3 @ 4		Valed Ken	lb	40
Ext Logwd	lb	12 @ 12½		Com Gum	lb	25
Flor Sulph	lb	3 @ 4		Sal Ammon	lb	18½@ 18
Fluor Spar	lb	8 @ 10		Saltpetre	lb	11 @ 12
Indian	lb	33		Soda	lb	3¾@ 4¼
Indigo	lb	80		Sod.		
Fustic chi	lb	3 @ 4		Canary	lb	6½@ 7½
Madia				Hemp	lb	6½@ 7½
Gum,				Cardamn	lb	2 60 @3 00
Arabic sts	lb	90 @ 95		Mustard	lb	12 @ 15
" White	lb	85 @ 90		Senna Al	lb	22
Myrrh Tk	lb	40 @ 45		Opium	lb	8 50 @8 75
Shellac	lb	38 @ 42		Soda,		
Tragacts	lb	75 @ 80		Ash	lb	7½@ 8½
" Flake	lb	1 05 @1 30		Sods Cust	lb	14 @ 17
Hoffm's A	lb	1 35 @1 40		Carbon	lb	3 @ 4
Indigo Ma	lb	1 25 @1 30		Sugar L'd	lb	25 @ 30
Iodine Res	lb	6 00 @6 25		Vermilion	lb	90 @1 00
Iodine res	lb	7 @8		Varnish,		
Jump Ber	lb	3 @ 4		Copal	gall	1 50 @2 25
Log Chipd	lb	3 @ 4		Japan	gall	90 @1 25
Mace	lb	1 @1 42		Turpen	gall	1 60 @1 65
Meeder	lb	18 @ 20		Ven Red	lb	3½@ 4½

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, February 21, 1873.

REMARKS.—We have not a single new feature to note; dealers are as wide apart in their views as ever. The result was no sales of crude. We quote spot nominally here at 6@6½c; Parker's 22 50 per bbl. For prices in the oil regions see our dispatches.

REFINED.

In the absence of sales we can only give the nominal rates of standard brands: Free in cars at we 16@16½; Philadelphia delivery 14@15c per gallon.

[By Western Union Telegraph Line.]

PETROLEUM CENTER, February 20.—The *Herald* says: The oil market yesterday was weaker all points on the oil region, and closed dull. Home refined was nominally 12c in bulk and 16c in bbls. Sales:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot	22 @5
1,000 bbls upper road, T. P	22½
500 bbls upper road, T. P	27½
500 bbls upper road, T. P	28
50 bbls lower road, spot	23
100 bbls Oil City, spot	23½
100 bbls Oil City, spot	24
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	27
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	27½
500 bbls Tidioute, spot	27½
500 bbls Tidioute, spot	28

NEW YORK, February 20, closing 19.—Crude in bulk 9c. Refined more in buyers' favor at 20c. Cases 26@27c. Philadelphia delivery very quiet at 19@19½c for refined.

OIL CITY, February 20.—Market quiet but firm, and $2 25 upper road $2 50@2 75; lower road $2 25@3 00.

PETROLEUM CENTER, February 20.—Market dull at $2 25@2 37½.

TITUSVILLE, February 20.—Market quiet but firm at $2 12½@$2 25.

PHILADELPHIA, February 20.—Market quiet, S. W. 19@19½c; crude 8½c; cases 25c. No sales.

—*The Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph* [line]

TITUSVILLE, February 20.—Market quiet but unchanged; holders firm at $2 12½@2 25.

PARKER'S, February 20.—Market firm; $2 20 freely bid.

PHILADELP

THE VERY LATEST.

UNION PACIFIC PLUNDER.

Report of Wilson Committee.

Enormous Profits Realized by the Credit Mobilier.

Ill Gotten Millions to be Restored Through Legal Process.

WASHINGTON, February 20.—Hon. Josiah M. Wilson this evening made a report, in part, relative to the affairs of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, Credit Mobilier, and other matters specified in the resolution of the House.

The report enters elaborately into a history of the Union Pacific Railroad, and shows that the act incorporating it was not passed to further the personal interests of corporations, nor for the convenience of the great public alone, but in addition to these, the interests, present and future, of the government, and such were to be subserved. The committee also give the history of the Credit Mobilier, in connection with the Union Pacific Railroad, based on testimony already made public.

THE ENORMOUS PROFITS.

In speaking of the Hoxie contract, the committee say the interests of the Union Pacific Railroad were utterly disregarded. The contract was so one sided that it was deliberately done. They draw the conclusion, speaking in round numbers from facts ascertained, that the cost of the road was fifty million dollars, which was wholly reimbursed from the proceeds of government bonds and first mortgage bonds, and that from the stock, the income bonds and land grant bonds the builders received in cash value at least twenty-three millions of dollars as profit, being a percentage of about forty-eight per cent. on the entire cost of the road. The committee show different amounts received by various parties, and say:

"If it was impossible to build the road according to the act of Congress, they had no right to build it. They could easily have represented their difficulty to Congress, which has dealt generously with them from the beginning. It may be that all the existing stockholders shared these profits, so that what was in the form of a contract was in substance a stockdend. But nothing is better settled than that a railroad corporation has no right either as against creditors or a minority of its stockholders, to distribute any portion of its capital as dividends, and that a court of equity will interfere to prevent it. There can be still less justification for using the proceeds of money borrowed either of the government or on first mortgage bonds, for the purpose of dividend."

THE DEGREE OF RESPONSIBILITY.

The committee do not consider it to be their duty to express or to form an opinion as to the degree of moral blame that attaches to persons engaged in these transactions, except so far as may rightfully affect the exercise of the discretion of congress in dealing with their franchise. Congress cannot accept the general intentions of persons combined as an excuse for the declaration of forfeiture, even if it expects them to be obeyed or respected hereafter. "But we do not," they say, "like to close our narrative of this case, and pronounce its signum upon these illegal transactions, without observing that there are many persons connected with the Credit Mobilier who held their stock openly and without concealment from the beginning, and who seem to have had no share in its management, and no knowledge of the wrongful use of its stock or the funds of the railroad. Some of these persons are of eminent character, holding high public positions, and it is difficult to believe that they had any consciousness that they were doing wrong, or saw the state of the proceeding in the light which the committee now state it."

After further remarks the committee say: "The division of the substance of the corporation can be weakened as to make its control by capitalists and powerful railroad corporations, in the manner above described, less and less free and independent."

DIFFICULTIES OF THE INVESTIGATION.

In making the investigation the committee say they have been subjected under great disadvantages. Books containing the record of these transactions are voluminous and complicated. Estimates of ignorant men, before letting the various contracts, cannot be found. The presence of such witnesses as General Granville M. Dodge, the Chief Engineer, under whose supervision the principal part of the work was done, could not be procured, although diligent efforts were made to that end. Mr. John J. Cisco, who was Treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, was unable to attend by reason of illness. Governor John A. Dix, who was President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, could not be present by reason of his executive duties as Governor of the State of New York. Many of the leading directors of the company have not been investigated as thoroughly as was proper to enable them to form a judgment, as this has nothing has been disclosed in the evidence indicating any misappropriation of the moneys of the company by the present management of the Union Pacific Railroad.

GROUND FOR FORFEITURE OF FRANCHISES.

The committee think the evidence would furnish ground for judgment of forfeiture of all the franchises of the corporation, but it would be harsh and unjust to forfeit the right of present stockholders, a large majority of whom have bought this stock in good faith in market, for the wrong doing of their predecessors.

VIOLATION OF TRUST.

The report concludes as follows: "We have the case of a corporation, which is a trustee, in the management of persons who have divided the trust funds among themselves, who have promised pay for its capital stock in bonds and money which have not kept, and on which they are still liable, and which corporation neglects to enforce, and who have made contracts with themselves. In reference to trust funds, the proof is clear which they ought in equity to account for to the trust fund, upon the most simple principle of equity suit can be maintained by any cestui que trust to compel the collection of these assets, and that the trustees shall hold them hereafter as part of the trust property. It will be no answer to this statement to say that all the ultimate security of the United States has not been impaired. This is far from certain, and, in fact, if it were true, the United States have a right to have the security which they agreed to have, and no more than is necessary. If we are wrong in this opinion, there is no remedy except by resorting to the extreme power of repealing the act. Those questions are judicial questions. As we have said, we propose a simple method of raising and determining them in one suit, of securing, so far as we can, the administration of the fund according to law in the future."

ILLEGAL HOLDERS OF BONDS.

The committee then find that there are persons connected with the Credit Mobilier, holding such bonds as are contemplated by the order of the House. They are not holders of bonds in good faith and for value, but did procure the same illegally. We don't recommend that the United States refuse to pay these bonds in their hands, but that, in first ascertaining the facts. We think that so many persons hold first mortgage bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad in good faith and for value, that said mortgage ought not to be set aside. We report important facts as to the character of the organization known as Credit Mobilier.

The committee then prefer the testimony taken before the Poland Committee, and submit, accompanying bills, and recommend its passage. The report is signed by J. M. Wilson, Samuel Shellabarger, Geo. F. Hoar and H. W. Slocum.

MINORITY REPORT.

Thomas Swann submitted the following as a minority report: "I concur in the facts and figures presented in this report, so far as the same could be ascertained through testimony of those who have been connected with the Union Pacific Railroad and Credit Mobilier Companies, and the legal remedies recommended by the committee, but I object to the adoption of the report as incomplete, under the resolution submitted to the committee January 6, 1873, until some recommendation is embodied in the same in reference to certain members of Congress who had transactions with Oakes Ames, as will be found detailed in the report of Luke Poland, chairman, &c."

PROPOSED ACT.

The following is the bill reported by the committee:

An act to amend an act entitled "an act to aid the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the government the use of the same for postal, military and other purposes, and to secure the interest of the United States and of the people, in the Union Pacific Railroad."

The Attorney General shall cause a suit in equity to be instituted in the name of the United States against the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and against all persons who, in their own names or through any agents, have subscribed or received any capital stock in said road, which stock has not been paid for in full in money, or who may have received as dividends or otherwise portions of the capital stock of said road, or proceeds or avails thereof, or other property of said road, unlawfully and contrary to equity, whereby a lien or claim for the profits or proceeds of contracts for the construction or equipment of said road, or other contracts therewith, money or other property, which ought in equity belong to such railroad corporation, or who may, under pretence of having complied with acts to which this is an addition, have wrongfully and unlawfully received from the United States moneys, bonds or lands, which ought in equity be accounted for and paid to said railroad company, or to the United States; and to compel payment for said stock, and the collection and payment of such moneys, and restoration of such property, or its value, either to said railroad corporation or to the United States, whichever shall in equity be held entitled thereto.

SEC. 2. Said suit may be brought in the Circuit Court in any district, and all said parties may be made defendants in one suit, and decrees may be entered and enforced against any one or more parties defendant without waiting final determination of the case against other parties. The court, when said cause is pending, may make such orders and decrees, and issue such process as it shall deem necessary to bring in new parties, or representatives of parties deceased, or to carry into effect the purposes of this act, on filing writs of capias, and attachment may be issued by said court against any parties defendant, which writs shall run into any district, and may be served as other like process by the Marshal of such district, on which property, real or personal, may be attached, to abide the event of the suit, as like property may be attached on writ issuing from the Circuit Court in such district.

SEC. 3. Books, records, correspondence, and all other documents of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, shall at all times be open to inspection by the Secretary of the Treasury, or such person as he may delegate for such purpose.

SEC. 4. Laws of the United States providing for proceedings in bankruptcy shall not be held to apply to said corporation.

SEC. 5. No dividend shall hereafter be made by said company but from the surplus or net earnings thereof, and no stock shall be issued or mortgages or pledge made on property or earnings of the company, without leave of Congress, except for the purpose of funding and securing the debt now existing or renewals thereof.

SEC. 6. No director or officer of said road shall hereafter be interested directly or indirectly in any contract therewith, except for his lawful compensation as said officer.

SEC. 7. Any director or officer who shall pay or declare, or aid in paying any dividend or creating any mortgage or pledge prohibited by this act, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding two years and by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., SIGNAL OFFICER, February 20, 1873, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For Western Gulf States, on Friday, cold northerly winds. For Eastern Gulf States, warm and westerly winds, with cloudy and threatening weather. For Middle States, southerly winds, cloudy weather and probably light rain. For New England, westerly winds and partly cloudy weather. For Lakes, fresh to light northerly winds, during Friday morning, with rain and snow, very cold northwest winds, with partly cloudy weather prevail from Lakes Superior and Huron and Minnesota southward to Texas.

Bad News from San Domingo.

ST. THOMAS, February 20.—The cession of Samana has caused the issuance of a proclamation by the Dominican Revolutionary Generals, calling the people to arms. Cabral's reconciliation with Luperon is positively asserted, and it is reported that Luperon has left Curacao, called by Cabral from Hayti, to join the latter in a proposed movement against Baez. Signs of disturbance are reported in the interior of San Domingo, and it is said Baez has sent troops to Puerto Plata. A revolution is expected in Hayti.

Great complaints are current in Georgia at the scarcity of wood. The immense forests that formerly stood in this region are no longer in existence, and the country is almost entirely stripped, the only growth consisting of small four years old trees. Around Atlanta the view resembles that of a Western prairie.

THE LOUISIANA PUZZLE.

Three Reports on the Subject.

The Majority Conclude that No Government Exists in the State and Recommend a New Election—Mr. Morton Decides in Favor of the Kellogg Faction and Mr. Trumbull for the McEnery or Fusion Party.

WASHINGTON, February 20.—Senator Morton's minority report on Louisiana affairs condemns Judge Durell's order as usurpation of authority, but regards the decision of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, affirming the legality of the Lynch Board and recognizing the Kellogg Legislature, as an authoritative settlement of the dispute. He regards the attempted organization of a new Legislature irregular, without the semblance of authority, and says the government of the United States cannot go behind the action of the Legislature as to the election and qualification of its members, or behind the decision of the Returning Board constitutionally created by the State law as to who are elected State officers and members of the Legislature. The report deprecates a resort to the powers vested in the general government, except for the gravest reasons. Local self-government must be preserved. The States should be left to work out their own relief and reformation, as long as there is any hope. It declares that there is no prospect of harmony in Louisiana, in all outward aspects legal and normal, and there is nothing otherwise in the condition of affairs to warrant interference. The conduct of Judge Durell is reviewed and severely censured, but it is claimed that that does not affect the legal status of the parties and the legal rights of the Kellogg government, which has been recognized by the Lynch Returning Board, the latter having been declared legal by the Supreme Court of the State. Louisiana is the only State whose highest legal tribunal has declared to be good in law and supported by the executive, even by violence, in its support. The Kellogg government is a fact, and its legality is sustained by the highest tribunal of the State. It is in active operation in all its departments, without actual resistance anywhere. The McEnery government exists only on paper, and all those claiming office under it have never been returned as elected by any person having authority under the laws of Louisiana.

THE MAJORITY REPORT

contends that the validity of the Kellogg government was not established by the decision of the Supreme Court of Louisiana. The only question settled was whether Morgan or Kennedy was entitled to hold the office of Associate Judge of the Supreme Court in place of Howe, resigned. Neither Kennedy nor Morgan was a party to the case, nor was any member of either Legislature, and the claim that the other question was settled by the decision is too preposterous for serious refutation. The utmost that can be claimed for the decision is that the court recognized the Kellogg government as the government *de facto*, which may be conceded, but it was not established. The question we are considering is not a judicial one, and no judicial court can determine it, but is political in its character, and so far as the United States has to do with it, it must be determined by the political department of the government.

The majority therefore report that no State government is at present existing in Louisiana, and neither Ray nor McMillan is entitled to a seat in the United States Senate. The report is signed by Carpenter, Logan, Anthony and Alcorn.

The bill reported by Mr. Carpenter, declares the election in that State, for judges on the 4th of November last, to be null and void, and reinstates in office the State officers and Legislature being in possession at that time. it further requires a new election to be held for State officers and members of the Legislature on the second Tuesday of next May, and directs Wm. B. Woods, United States Circuit Judge for Louisiana, to appoint three judges and appoint three citizens, of different politics, to be State Registrars, who shall cause a new registration to be made of all legally qualified electors of the State, commencing March 15, and ending ten days prior to the date of election. The State Registrars are to appoint two supervisors of registration in each parish, except New Orleans, for which a greater number is to be appointed, and in each parish the registrars are to be divided into two boards. The judges are required to employ military forces, on application of the Governor of the State or United States Registrars, to carry out the provisions of this act and enforce judicial process, and $200,000 is appropriated to defray the expenses of registration and election.

MR. TRUMBULL'S REPORT

says but for unwarranted and illegal interference the McEnery government and Legislature would have been peacefully inaugurated, and it would have been no decision of the Supreme Court declaring the Kellogg State government and Legislature legal in any case to which